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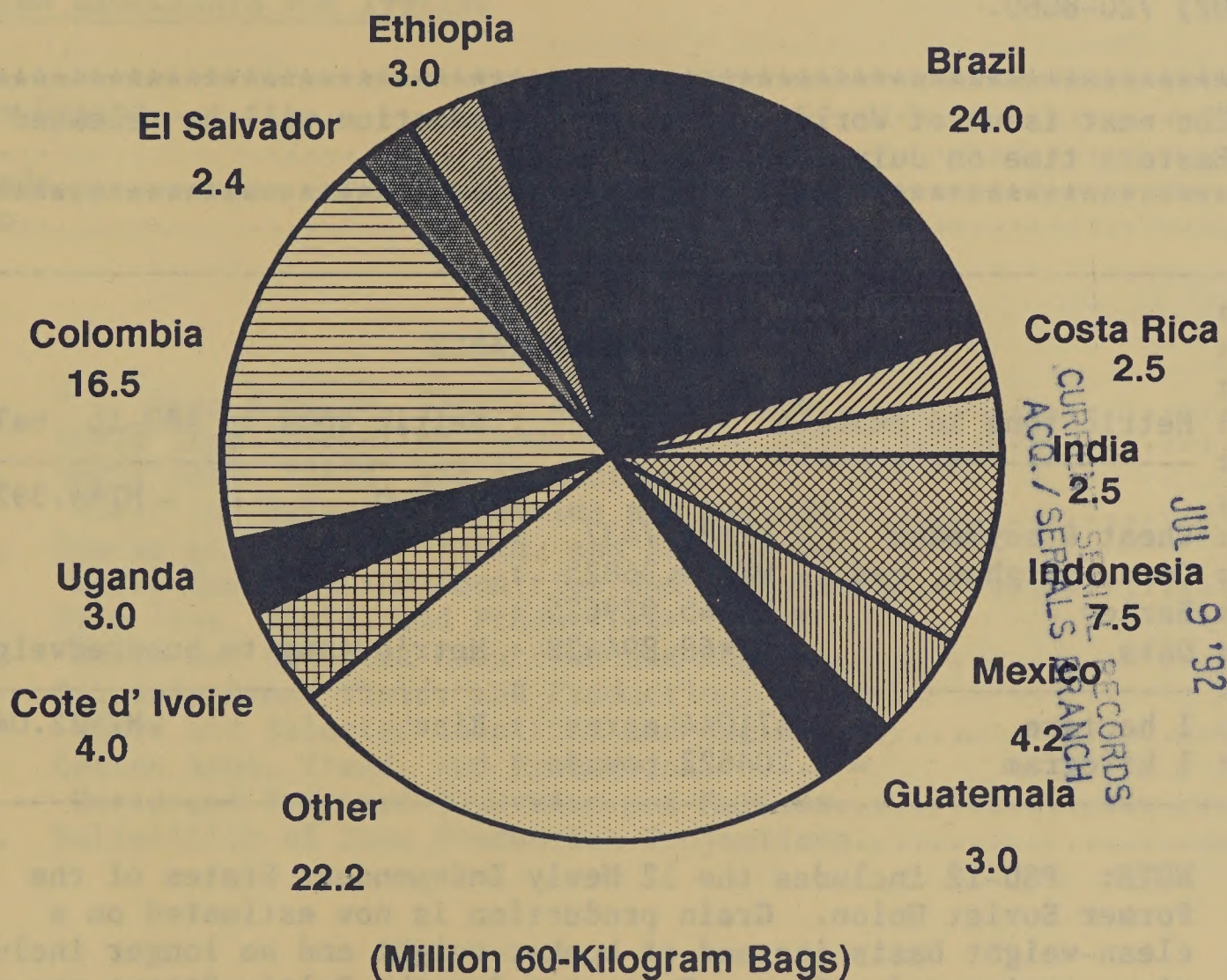
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United States
Department of
Agriculture
Foreign
Agricultural
Service
Circular Series
WAP 6-92
June 1992

World Agricultural Production

World Coffee Production 1992/93 Forecast



Production Articles This Month...

World Coffee
World Tobacco
World Sunflowerseed
Saudi Grains
Tomatoes for Processing
Citrus in Selected Countries

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-267), June 10, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

 * The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
 * Eastern time on July 10, 1992. *

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| ----- | | | |
| : | | | : |
| : | CONVERSION TABLE | | : |
| : | | | : |
| : | | | : |
| : | Metric tons to bushels | : | Metric tons to 480-lb. bales |
| : | ----- | : | ----- |
| : | | : | Cotton = MT*4.592917 |
| : | Wheat & soybeans = MT*36.7437 | : | |
| : | Corn, sorghum, rye = MT*39.36825 | : | |
| : | Barley = MT*45.929625 | : | |
| : | Oats = MT*68.894438 | : | Metric tons to hundredweight |
| : | ----- | : | ----- |
| : | 1 hectare = 2.471044 acres | : | Rice = MT*22.04622 |
| : | 1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds | : | |
| ----- | | | |

NOTE: FSU-12 includes the 12 Newly Independent States of the Former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

June 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 547.8 million tons, down 0.8 million or marginally lower than last month, but up 1 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is projected at 488.3 million tons, up 1.4 million or marginally higher than last month and virtually unchanged from 1991. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is projected at 59.5 million tons, down 2.2 million or 4 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from 1991/92. The decline is due to the reduced forecast for winter wheat area and yields.
- o Morocco Production is projected at 1.4 million tons, down 0.9 million or 38 percent from last month and down 72 percent from 1991/92. The decrease is due to post-harvest information indicating that drought negatively impacted yield.
- o South Africa Production is projected at 1.2 million tons, down 0.3 million or 20 percent from last month and down 45 percent from 1991/92. Sown area in the Orange Free State and Transvaal is expected to decline due to severe drought during planting.
- o China Production is projected at 95.0 million tons, up 1.0 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from 1991. The revision is based on higher estimated area and favorable late-season rainfall which ended drought in the North China Plain.
- o Sudan Production is projected at 0.8 tons, up 0.3 million or 50 percent from last month and up 44 percent from 1991. Favorable weather and plentiful irrigation supplies and inputs boosted estimated area and yield.
- o Algeria Production is projected at 1.6 million tons, up 0.3 million or 25 percent from last month, but down 7 percent from 1991. Estimated harvested area and yield increased as harvest results indicate that this year's drought was not as severe as previously expected.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 837.2 million tons, up 3.2 million or slightly above last month and up 5 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is projected at 588.2 million tons, up 3.2 million or slightly from last month and 1 percent above 1991. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is projected at 249.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 14 percent from 1991.
- o China Production is projected at 109.9 million tons, up 2.2 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 2 percent from last season's record crop. The corn estimate was raised 4.0 million tons to 96.0 million due to an increase in estimated planted area and higher forecast yield. This was partly offset by a 1.8 million ton reduction in estimated barley production, based on a revision in the historical production series.
- o Sudan Production is projected at 3.8 million tons, up 0.7 million or 23 percent from last month and up 17 percent from the 1991 harvest. The increase is due to improved sorghum yield resulting from favorable weather and plentiful irrigation supplies and inputs.
- o Algeria Production is projected at 1.6 million tons, up 0.5 million or 41 percent from last month, but down 15 percent from last season's harvest. The effect of the drought on barley and oat yields was not as severe as earlier expected.
- o Australia Production is projected at 7.3 million tons, up 0.4 million or 6 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. The increase is due to higher estimated barley area and yield.
- o Peru Production is projected at 0.7 million tons, down 0.3 million or 27 percent from last month and down 15 percent from 1991/92. Corn area and yield were reduced due to inadequate irrigation water.
- o Poland Production is projected at 16.9 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last season's near-record harvest. Rye output was estimated lower, while corn and oats were estimated marginally higher.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1992/93 is projected at 352.3 million tons, up 5.9 million or 2 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 347.0 million tons, up 5.6 million or 2 percent from 1991/92. U.S. output is projected at 5.3 million tons, up 0.3 million or 5 percent from last season.

OILSEEDS: World oilseeds production for 1992/93 is forecast at 223.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down less than 1 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign oilseed production is forecast at a record 161.4 million tons, up 2.0 million or 1 percent from last season. U.S. oilseed production is forecast at 61.6 million tons, down 2.8 million or 4 percent from 1991/92.

COTTON: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 94.0 million bales. This estimate is unchanged from last month, but is down 0.9 million or 1 percent from the current season's record output. Total foreign production is forecast at 76.8 million bales, also unchanged from last month, but is down 0.5 million or nearly 1 percent below the 1991/92 record. U.S. production is forecast at 17.2 million bales, down 0.4 million or 2 percent from 1991/92. The forecast is clouded by the recent cold, wet weather in the high plains of Texas.

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

June 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 542.2 million tons, up 0.5 million or marginally above last month's estimate. The higher figure largely reflects an upward revision in Australia.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 799.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or marginally above last month's estimate. The upward revision primarily is due to higher estimates for barley in Australia and China's corn production.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 346.4 million tons, down 2.0 million or slightly below last month's estimate. Total foreign production in 1991/92 is estimated at 341.4 million tons, down 2.0 million or slightly below last month's estimate. Country highlights are as follows:

o China

Production is estimated at 128.7 million tons, down 1.5 million or 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from the 1990 record crop. The new estimate reflects China's latest government statistics. Yields were lower than anticipated, but the crop is still the second largest.

o Philippines

Production is estimated at 5.9 million tons, down 0.4 million or 6 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. Drought in the western Visayas and Mindanao negatively affected area and yield.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1991/92 is forecast at a record 223.8 million tons, down slightly or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from 1990/91. Foreign production during 1991/92 is forecast to be a record 159.4 million tons, down slightly or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1990. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 64.4 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 6 percent from 1990.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 105.1 million tons, down 0.3 million or slightly below last month's estimate, but up less than 1 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign output is estimated at 51.1 million tons, down 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and down 1 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States Production is estimated at 54.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 3 percent from 1990. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, estimates yield at 2.3 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 23.5 million hectares.

o Paraguay Production is estimated at 1.2 million tons, down 0.4 million or 25 percent from last month and down 8 percent from 1990. Adverse weather during the growing season and excessive rainfall at harvest lowered estimated yield.

o China Production is estimated at 9.7 million tons, up 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 12 percent from 1990. Updated estimates from China's State Statistical Bureau lowered area and yield.

* Cottonseed: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 36.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or slightly above last month and up 10 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 30.5 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 8 percent from 1990. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States Production is estimated at 6.3 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 16 percent from 1990/91. Official estimates by the National Agricultural Statistics Service peg expected yield at 1.20 tons per hectare and harvested area at 5.2 million hectares.

o India Production is estimated at 4.0 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1990. The increase is due to higher estimated yield.

o Paraguay Production is forecast at 0.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 33 percent from last month, but up 6 percent from 1990/91. Harvested area and yield were reduced by poor growing conditions and excessive rainfall during harvest.

* Peanuts: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 22.6 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 2 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.4 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 1 percent from a season earlier. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States Production is estimated at a record 2.2 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 37 percent from 1990/91. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates yield at 2.74 tons per hectare from a record harvested area of 0.8 million hectares.

- o China Production is estimated at 6.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from 1990. Although official Chinese government statistics reduced area slightly, yield was increased.
- * Sunflowerseed: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 20.7 million tons, up 0.1 million from last month, but down 8 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is estimated at 19.0 million tons, up 0.1 million or slightly above last month, but down 12 percent from 1990. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o United States Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 59 percent from 1990/91. National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates yield at 1.51 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 1.081 million hectares.
 - o India Production is estimated at 1.1 million tons, up 0.1 million or 10 percent from last month and up 22 percent from 1990/91. Plantings rose 13 percent in response to strong domestic prices.
- * Rapeseed: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 28.6 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 14 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is estimated at 28.5 million tons, down less than 1 percent from last month, but up 14 percent from 1990. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o United States Production is estimated at 83,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 54 percent from 1990. NASS estimates yield at 1.3 tons per hectare from a harvested area of 58,000 hectares.
- * Flaxseed: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.1 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 7 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is pegged at 2.0 million tons, up less than 1 percent from last month, but down 10 percent from 1990/91. There were no significant country changes this month.
- * Copra: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 4.5 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 6 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o India Production is estimated at 450,000 tons, up 90,000 tons or 25 percent from last month and up 13 percent from 1990. The revised estimate reflects more favorable producer prices.
- * Palm Kernels: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 3.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 5 percent from 1990. There were no country changes this month.
- * Palm Oil: World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 11.7 million tons, down marginally from last month, but up 4 percent from 1990. There were no significant country changes this month.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1991/92 is projected at a record 94.9 million bales. This estimate is down 0.2 million bales or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 9 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is projected at a record 77.3 million bales, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 8 percent over 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** Production is estimated at 17.6 million bales, unchanged from last month, but up 14 percent from 1990/91.
- o **Paraguay** Production is estimated at 0.7 million bales, down 0.4 million or 33 percent from last month and down 43 percent from 1990/91. Production was reduced by excessively dry conditions earlier in the season and heavy rainfall at harvest which lowered estimated area and yield.
- o **Australia** Production is estimated at 1.9 million bales, up 0.2 million or 9 percent from last month, but down 4 percent from the 1990 record production. Higher-than-expected yields contributed to the increase as excellent harvest conditions prevailed over most growing areas.
- o **China** Production is estimated at 26.1 million bales, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 26 percent from 1990/91. The revision reflects the latest official production estimate from the Chinese government. A large increase in area and generally favorable weather led to the near-record crop.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

| COMMODITY | PLANTED AREA | | | HARVESTED AREA | | | YIELD | | | PRODUCTION | | |
|------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1990/91 | Prel. 1991/92 | Proj. 1992/93 | 1990/91 | Prel. 1991/92 | Proj. 1992/93 | 1990/91 | Prel. 1991/92 | 1992/93 Proj. | 1990/91 | Prel. 1991/92 | 1992/93 Proj. |
| | --Million acres-- | | | --Million acres-- | | | --Bushels per acre-- | | | --Million bushels-- | | |
| All Wheat | 77.2 | 69.9 | | 69.3 | 57.7 | | 39.5 | 34.3 | | 2,736 | 1,981 | 2,268 |
| Winter | 56.9 | 51.0 | 50.3 | 49.9 | 39.4 | 42.9 | 40.7 | 34.8 | 37.3 | 2,031 | 1,372 | 1,618 |
| Other | 20.3 | 18.9 | | 19.4 | 18.3 | | 36.4 | 33.3 | | 706 | 609 | 650 |
| Rye | 1.6 | 1.7 | | 0.4 | 0.4 | | 27.1 | 24.6 | | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Soybeans | 57.8 | 59.1 | | 56.5 | 58.0 | | 34.0 | 34.3 | | 1,926 | 1,986 | 1,915 |
| Corn | 74.2 | 76.0 | | 67.0 | 68.8 | | 118.5 | 108.6 | | 7,934 | 7,474 | 8,575 |
| Sorghum | 10.5 | 11.0 | | 9.1 | 9.8 | | 63.1 | 59.0 | | 573 | 579 | 700 |
| Barley | 8.2 | 8.9 | | 7.5 | 8.4 | | 56.1 | 55.2 | | 422 | 464 | 420 |
| Oats | 10.4 | 8.7 | | 5.9 | 4.8 | | 60.1 | 50.6 | | 358 | 243 | 275 |
| | | | | | | | --Pounds per acre-- | | | --Million CWT-- | | |
| Rice | 2.9 | 2.9 | | 2.8 | 2.8 | | 5,529 | 5,617 | | 156.1 | 154.5 | 166.0 |
| All Cotton | 12.4 | 14.1 | | 11.7 | 13.0 | | 614 | 652 | | --Million 480-pound bales-- | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 15.5 | 17.6 | 17.2 |

1/ Estimates from National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) for 1990/91, 1991/92 and winter wheat forecast for 1992/93. All other 1992/93 projections are from USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committees.

June 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

| Commodity | World | Total Foreign | North America | | | Europe | | | Fmr, USSR 3/ | Asia | | | | | South America | | Selected Other | | | All Other Countries |
|--|---------|---------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------|-------|---------------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|--------|------|---------------------|
| | | | United States | Canada | Mexico | EC-12 | Oth. W. Europe | Eastern Europe | | China | India | Indo-Pakistan | Thailand | Argentina | Brazil | Australia | South Africa | Turkey | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| —Million metric tons— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Wheat</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. May June | 589.0 | 514.5 | 74.5 | 32.7 | 3.9 | 84.7 | 5.1 | 41.0 | 100.3 | 98.2 | 49.9 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 3.1 | 15.1 | 1.7 | 16.0 | 18.5 |
| | 542.2 | 488.3 | 53.9 | 32.8 | 3.7 | 90.0 | 4.1 | 38.3 | 72.3 | 96.0 | 54.5 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 10.6 | 2.2 | 16.5 | 18.0 |
| | 548.6 | 486.9 | 61.7 | 30.0 | 3.5 | 89.0 | 3.9 | 31.1 | 83.7 | 94.0 | 54.0 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 3.5 | 15.5 | 1.5 | 16.0 | 17.7 |
| | 547.8 | 488.3 | 59.5 | 30.0 | 3.5 | 90.1 | 3.9 | 31.0 | 83.7 | 95.0 | 54.0 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 3.5 | 15.5 | 1.2 | 16.0 | 17.9 |
| <u>Coarse Grains</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. May June | 820.3 | 589.5 | 230.7 | 25.4 | 18.4 | 84.3 | 13.7 | 50.6 | 99.4 | 111.7 | 32.9 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 10.8 | 24.4 | 6.7 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 81.0 |
| | 799.0 | 580.5 | 218.5 | 22.7 | 17.2 | 89.4 | 12.3 | 64.5 | 72.9 | 112.3 | 29.1 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 14.1 | 29.3 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 85.2 |
| | 834.0 | 585.0 | 249.0 | 22.3 | 16.8 | 87.1 | 11.6 | 55.7 | 87.5 | 107.7 | 33.0 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 13.0 | 29.3 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 84.6 |
| | 837.2 | 588.2 | 249.0 | 22.3 | 16.8 | 87.1 | 11.6 | 55.4 | 87.5 | 109.9 | 33.0 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 13.0 | 29.3 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 85.5 |
| <u>Rice (Milled)</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. May June | 352.3 | 347.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 132.5 | 74.6 | 29.4 | 3.3 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 24.0 |
| | 346.4 | 341.4 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 128.7 | 71.0 | 28.7 | 3.2 | 13.4 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 24.1 |
| | 352.3 | 347.0 | 5.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 352.3 | 347.0 | 5.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Total Grains 1/</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. May June | 1,761.6 | 1,451.3 | 310.3 | 58.1 | 22.5 | 170.6 | 18.8 | 91.7 | 201.1 | 342.4 | 157.3 | 34.6 | 20.5 | 15.4 | 22.0 | 33.9 | 22.2 | 10.6 | 25.5 | 204.0 |
| | 1,687.6 | 1,410.1 | 277.4 | 55.5 | 21.1 | 180.8 | 16.4 | 102.9 | 146.5 | 337.0 | 154.7 | 34.0 | 20.1 | 17.2 | 23.5 | 39.6 | 18.7 | 5.1 | 26.2 | 211.0 |
| | 1,734.9 | 1,418.9 | 316.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1,737.3 | 1,423.5 | 313.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Oilseeds 2/</u> 1989/90 1990/91 prel. 1991/92 proj. May June | 214.3 | 155.0 | 59.3 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 11.5 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 13.8 | 28.5 | 19.4 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 15.8 | 21.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 21.7 |
| | 217.9 | 157.2 | 60.6 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 13.1 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 13.0 | 33.3 | 20.3 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 20.4 |
| | 223.9 | 159.4 | 64.4 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 13.7 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 11.6 | 34.0 | 21.0 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 14.8 | 20.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 21.0 |
| | 223.8 | 159.4 | 64.4 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 11.6 | 34.2 | 21.2 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 14.8 | 20.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 20.5 |
| —Million 480-pound bales— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Cotton</u> 1989/90 1990/91 prel. 1991/92 proj. May June | 79.8 | 67.6 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 12.2 | 17.4 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 9.4 |
| | 86.9 | 71.4 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11.9 | 20.7 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 9.9 |
| | 95.2 | 77.6 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11.0 | 26.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 9.8 |
| | 94.9 | 77.3 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11.0 | 26.1 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 9.4 |

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.

3/ Fmr, USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR for oilseeds and cotton. Wheat and coarse grains estimates represent FSU-12 only. See note at the bottom of page 2

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

June 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

| COUNTRY/REGION | AREA | | | YIELD | | | | PRODUCTION | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Prel. 1990/91 | 1991/92 | Proj. 1992/93 | Prel. 1990/91 | 1991/92 | 1992/93 May | 1992/93 June | Prel. 1990/91 | 1991/92 | 1992/93 May | 1992/93 June |
| | ---Million hectares--- | | | ---Metric tons per hectare--- | | | | ---Million metric tons--- | | | |
| World | 231.9 | 221.6 | | 2.54 | 2.45 | | | 589.0 | 542.2 | 548.6 | 547.8 |
| United States | 28.0 | 23.3 | | 2.66 | 2.31 | | | 74.5 | 53.9 | 61.7 | 59.5 |
| Total Foreign | 203.8 | 198.2 | 199.6 | 2.52 | 2.46 | 2.44 | 2.45 | 514.5 | 488.3 | 486.9 | 488.3 |
| Maj. Foreign Exporters | 45.8 | 43.0 | 47.2 | 3.13 | 3.31 | 3.07 | 3.08 | 143.4 | 142.4 | 144.5 | 145.6 |
| Argentina | 5.7 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 1.91 | 2.00 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Australia | 9.2 | 7.2 | 10.2 | 1.63 | 1.48 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 15.1 | 10.6 | 15.5 | 15.5 |
| Canada | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 2.27 | 2.26 | 2.03 | 2.03 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 30.0 | 30.0 |
| EC-12 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 5.14 | 5.35 | 5.35 | 5.38 | 84.7 | 90.0 | 89.0 | 90.1 |
| Major Importers | 97.9 | 95.1 | 93.3 | 2.59 | 2.35 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 253.5 | 223.4 | 222.8 | 223.2 |
| Brazil | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.94 | 1.43 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| China | 30.8 | 30.9 | 30.7 | 3.19 | 3.10 | 3.08 | 3.10 | 98.2 | 96.0 | 94.0 | 95.0 |
| Eastern Europe | 9.8 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 4.20 | 3.88 | 3.72 | 3.65 | 41.0 | 38.3 | 31.1 | 31.0 |
| Egypt | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 5.79 | 5.90 | 5.90 | 5.90 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Other N. Africa 1/ | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 1.04 | 1.55 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 5.7 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 4.5 |
| Japan | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.66 | 3.18 | 3.58 | 3.58 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| FSU-12 2/ | 47.7 | 45.6 | 45.8 | 2.10 | 1.59 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 100.3 | 72.3 | 83.7 | 83.7 |
| Other Foreign | 60.1 | 60.2 | 59.0 | 1.96 | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2.02 | 117.7 | 122.4 | 119.6 | 119.5 |
| India | 23.5 | 24.0 | 23.4 | 2.12 | 2.27 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 49.9 | 54.5 | 54.0 | 54.0 |
| Iran | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 1.26 | 1.34 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Mexico | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 4.11 | 4.20 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Non-EC W. Europe | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 5.41 | 5.18 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Pakistan | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 1.86 | 1.86 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.5 |
| South Africa | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.10 | 1.53 | 1.36 | 1.26 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Turkey | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 1.83 | 1.87 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 16.0 |
| Others | 10.0 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 1.85 | 1.84 | 1.83 | 1.85 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 17.7 | 17.9 |

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 1.6, 0.9, and 1.3 million metric tons, respectively.

June 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

| COUNTRY/REGION | AREA | | | YIELD | | | | PRODUCTION | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|
| | 1990/91 | Prel. 1991/92 | Proj. 1992/93 | 1990/91 | Prel. 1991/92 | 1992/93 Proj. May | June | 1990/91 | Prel. 1991/92 | 1992/93 Proj. May | June |
| <i>TOTAL COARSE GRAINS</i> | ---Million hectares--- | | | ---Metric tons per hectare--- | | | | ---Million metric tons--- | | | |
| World 1/ | 314.2 | 319.9 | | 2.61 | 2.50 | | | 820.3 | 799.0 | 834.0 | 837.2 |
| United States | 36.4 | 37.3 | | 6.34 | 5.85 | | | 230.7 | 218.5 | 249.0 | 249.0 |
| Total Foreign | 277.8 | 282.5 | 282.5 | 2.12 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.08 | 589.5 | 580.5 | 585.0 | 588.2 |
| Maj. Foreign Exporters | 20.2 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 2.76 | 2.42 | 2.58 | 2.59 | 55.8 | 51.0 | 54.7 | 55.1 |
| Argentina | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.33 | 3.71 | 3.08 | 3.08 | 10.8 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 13.0 |
| Australia | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 1.64 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 1.59 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 7.3 |
| Canada | 7.6 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 3.32 | 3.29 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 25.4 | 22.7 | 22.3 | 22.3 |
| South Africa | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 2.40 | 0.74 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 8.5 | 8.5 |
| Thailand | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.64 | 2.54 | 2.65 | 2.65 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Major Importers | 98.5 | 99.8 | 99.5 | 2.72 | 2.58 | 2.61 | 2.61 | 267.9 | 257.7 | 260.1 | 259.8 |
| Eastern Europe | 15.9 | 16.6 | 15.9 | 3.18 | 3.89 | 3.44 | 3.48 | 50.6 | 64.5 | 55.7 | 55.4 |
| EC-12 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 4.36 | 4.70 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 84.3 | 89.4 | 87.1 | 87.1 |
| Other W. Europe | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 4.51 | 4.29 | 4.15 | 4.15 | 13.7 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 11.6 |
| Mexico | 8.2 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 2.23 | 1.95 | 1.84 | 1.84 | 18.4 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 16.8 |
| FSU-12 2/ | 51.6 | 52.1 | 52.8 | 1.93 | 1.40 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 99.4 | 72.9 | 87.5 | 87.5 |
| Other Major Import. 3/ | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.84 | 3.77 | 3.87 | 3.87 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Other Foreign | 159.1 | 161.7 | 161.7 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.66 | 1.69 | 265.8 | 271.8 | 270.2 | 273.2 |
| Brazil | 13.4 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 1.82 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 2.08 | 24.4 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 29.3 |
| China | 27.0 | 27.0 | 26.9 | 4.13 | 4.16 | 3.74 | 4.08 | 111.7 | 112.3 | 107.7 | 109.9 |
| India | 36.6 | 35.4 | 36.3 | 0.90 | 0.82 | 0.90 | 0.91 | 32.9 | 29.1 | 33.0 | 33.0 |
| Indonesia | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.82 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Nigeria | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 0.67 | 0.85 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| Philippines | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 1.32 | 1.30 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Turkey | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 2.10 | 2.17 | 2.12 | 2.12 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| Others | 61.5 | 64.9 | 63.6 | 1.15 | 1.13 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 70.9 | 73.6 | 72.3 | 73.2 |
| <i>BARLEY</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 72.1 | 76.3 | | 2.46 | 2.20 | | | 177.3 | 167.9 | 166.9 | 165.8 |
| United States | 3.0 | 3.4 | | 3.02 | 2.97 | | | 9.2 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Total Foreign | 69.0 | 72.9 | 70.1 | 2.44 | 2.16 | 2.22 | 2.24 | 168.1 | 157.8 | 157.8 | 156.7 |
| Australia | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.62 | 1.66 | 1.48 | 1.57 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| Canada | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 2.96 | 2.78 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| China | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 3.25 | 3.27 | 1.78 | 3.20 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 4.0 |
| Eastern Europe | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.01 | 3.70 | 3.57 | 3.55 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 13.4 | 13.4 |
| EC-12 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 11.7 | 4.12 | 4.26 | 4.31 | 4.31 | 50.8 | 51.3 | 50.5 | 50.5 |
| Other W. Europe | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 4.37 | 4.05 | 3.97 | 3.97 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Turkey | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 1.94 | 2.00 | 1.91 | 1.91 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| FSU-12 2/ | 25.2 | 27.5 | 25.8 | 1.98 | 1.32 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 50.0 | 36.3 | 41.9 | 41.9 |
| Others | 14.6 | 16.0 | 15.4 | 1.23 | 1.33 | 1.22 | 1.16 | 18.0 | 21.2 | 17.5 | 17.9 |

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

June 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

| COUNTRY/REGION | AREA | | | YIELD | | | | PRODUCTION | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|
| | 1990/91 | Prel. 1991/92 | Proj. 1992/93 | 1990/91 | Prel. 1991/92 | 1992/93 Proj. May | June | 1990/91 | Prel. 1991/92 | 1992/93 Proj. May | June |
| <u>CORN</u> | ---Million hectares--- | | | ---Metric tons per hectare--- | | | | ---Million metric tons--- | | | |
| World | 127.2 | 130.5 | | 3.75 | 3.70 | | | 477.2 | 483.5 | 509.2 | 512.9 |
| United States | 27.1 | 27.9 | | 7.44 | 6.82 | | | 201.5 | 189.9 | 217.8 | 217.8 |
| Total Foreign | 100.1 | 102.6 | 104.4 | 2.75 | 2.86 | 2.79 | 2.83 | 275.7 | 293.6 | 291.3 | 295.1 |
| Maj. Foreign Exporters | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 3.11 | 2.40 | 2.88 | 2.88 | 19.7 | 16.7 | 21.2 | 21.2 |
| Argentina | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.90 | 4.38 | 3.52 | 3.52 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| South Africa | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.74 | 0.80 | 2.39 | 2.39 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| Thailand | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.81 | 2.73 | 2.82 | 2.82 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Major Importers | 19.7 | 21.4 | 22.3 | 3.43 | 4.01 | 3.67 | 3.67 | 67.6 | 86.1 | 81.7 | 81.8 |
| Eastern Europe | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 3.02 | 5.01 | 4.12 | 4.11 | 19.4 | 33.7 | 27.8 | 27.9 |
| EC-12 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 6.27 | 6.87 | 6.89 | 6.89 | 21.9 | 26.5 | 25.6 | 25.6 |
| Other W. Europe | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 8.18 | 8.41 | 8.07 | 8.07 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Mexico | 6.6 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 2.14 | 1.88 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| FSU-12 2/ | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.46 | 3.18 | 3.46 | 3.46 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 12.1 | 12.1 |
| Other Maj. Import. 3/ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.99 | 4.54 | 4.78 | 4.78 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Other Foreign | 74.0 | 74.2 | 74.7 | 2.54 | 2.57 | 2.52 | 2.57 | 188.3 | 190.9 | 188.4 | 192.1 |
| Brazil | 12.9 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 1.84 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 23.7 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 28.5 |
| Canada | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 6.91 | 6.75 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| China | 21.4 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 4.52 | 4.58 | 4.30 | 4.47 | 96.8 | 98.8 | 92.0 | 96.0 |
| Egypt | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 5.47 | 6.24 | 5.75 | 5.75 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| India | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 1.52 | 1.47 | 1.55 | 1.55 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| Indonesia | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.82 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.83 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Philippines | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 1.32 | 1.30 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Zimbabwe | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.44 | 0.59 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Others | 24.1 | 24.3 | 24.1 | 1.46 | 1.36 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 35.1 | 33.1 | 35.1 | 34.8 |
| <u>SORGHUM</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 38.8 | 39.3 | | 1.35 | 1.30 | | | 52.4 | 51.2 | 56.9 | 57.6 |
| United States | 3.7 | 4.0 | | 3.96 | 3.70 | | | 14.6 | 14.7 | 17.8 | 17.8 |
| Total Foreign | 35.1 | 35.4 | 35.7 | 1.08 | 1.03 | 1.09 | 1.12 | 37.9 | 36.5 | 39.1 | 39.8 |
| Argentina | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 3.33 | 3.47 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Australia | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2.22 | 1.72 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| China | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.67 | 3.50 | 3.52 | 3.52 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| India | 14.5 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 0.82 | 0.70 | 0.81 | 0.83 | 11.9 | 9.6 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| Mexico | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.85 | 2.75 | 2.93 | 2.93 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Nigeria | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 0.64 | 0.80 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| South Africa | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.09 | 0.70 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Sudan | 3.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 0.50 | 0.69 | 0.68 | 0.85 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.5 |
| Thailand | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.42 | 1.06 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Others | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 0.97 | 1.03 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.3 |

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

June 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

| COUNTRY/REGION | AREA | | | YIELD | | | | PRODUCTION | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| | Prel. 1990/91 | Proj. 1991/92 | Proj. 1992/93 | Prel. 1990/91 | 1992/93 Proj. 1991/92 May | 1992/93 Proj. June | | Prel. 1990/91 | 1992/93 Proj. 1991/92 May | 1992/93 Proj. June | |
| <u>OATS</u> | ---Million hectares--- | | | ---Metric tons per hectare--- | | | | ---Million metric tons--- | | | |
| World | 21.1 | 20.5 | | 1.88 | 1.59 | | | 39.7 | 32.5 | 33.7 | 33.8 |
| United States | 2.4 | 1.9 | | 2.16 | 1.81 | | | 5.2 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Total Foreign | 18.7 | 18.6 | 18.1 | 1.84 | 1.56 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 34.5 | 29.0 | 29.7 | 29.8 |
| FSU-12 2/ | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 1.46 | 1.15 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 15.1 | 12.1 | 13.4 | 13.4 |
| Maj. Foreign Exporters | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.16 | 1.80 | 1.97 | 1.97 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Argentina | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.34 | 1.14 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Australia | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.43 | 1.15 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Canada | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.34 | 2.14 | 2.18 | 2.18 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Sweden | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 4.42 | 4.13 | 3.73 | 3.73 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Other Foreign | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 2.41 | 2.26 | 2.19 | 2.21 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 10.7 |
| China | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Eastern Europe | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.69 | 2.45 | 2.22 | 2.34 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Czechoslovakia | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.55 | 4.00 | 3.57 | 3.57 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Poland | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.84 | 2.73 | 2.50 | 2.73 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| EC-12 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3.05 | 3.20 | 3.15 | 3.15 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| France | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.88 | 4.23 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Germany | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.93 | 4.92 | 4.61 | 4.61 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Finland | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.67 | 3.37 | 3.36 | 3.36 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Norway | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.38 | 3.97 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Others | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.31 | 1.29 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| <u>RYE</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 16.0 | 13.1 | | 2.31 | 1.94 | | | 37.0 | 25.5 | 29.2 | 28.9 |
| United States | 0.2 | 0.2 | | 1.70 | 1.55 | | | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total Foreign | 15.8 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 2.32 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 36.7 | 25.2 | 28.9 | 28.6 |
| FSU-12 2/ | 10.2 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 2.08 | 1.49 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 21.2 | 12.3 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| Maj. Foreign Exporter | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.70 | 1.86 | 1.72 | 1.72 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Other Foreign | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Europe | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.67 | 2.59 | 2.47 | 2.50 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| Hungary | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.46 | 2.38 | 2.86 | 2.86 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Poland | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.61 | 2.58 | 2.44 | 2.48 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Czechoslovakia | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.26 | 3.80 | 3.80 | 3.80 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| EC-12 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 3.40 | 3.68 | 3.54 | 3.54 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Denmark | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 4.95 | 5.24 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Germany | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.87 | 4.66 | 4.48 | 4.48 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Others | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.44 | 1.97 | 1.99 | 1.99 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 |

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain. 2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Total coarse grains production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 3.9, 4.0, and 4.0 million metric tons, respectively. 3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

| | AREA | | YIELD | | | | PRODUCTION (Rough Basis) | | | | MILLING RATE | | | | PRODUCTION (Milled Basis) | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------------|
| | Prel. 1989/90 | | Prel. 1990/91 | | Prel. 1991/92 | | Prel. 1989/90 | | Prel. 1990/91 | | Prel. 1991/92 | | Prel. 1989/90 | | Prel. 1990/91 | | Prel. 1991/92 | |
| | 1989/90 | 1991/92 Proj. | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 Proj. | 1991/92 Proj. | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 Proj. | 1991/92 Proj. | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 Proj. | 1991/92 Proj. | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 Proj. | 1991/92 Proj. |
| | — Million hectares — | | — Metric tons per hectare — | | | | — Million metric tons — | | | | — Percent — | | | | — Million metric tons — | | | |
| World | 146.7 | 147.0 | 145.8 | | | | 508.0 | 520.0 | 514.4 | 511.4 | 67.7 | 67.8 | 67.7 | 67.7 | 344.1 | 352.3 | 348.4 | 346.4 |
| United States | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | | | | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 72.6 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Total Foreign | 145.6 | 145.9 | 144.7 | | | | 501.0 | 512.9 | 507.4 | 504.4 | 67.7 | 67.7 | 67.7 | 67.5 | 339.0 | 347.2 | 343.4 | 341.4 |
| Maj. Foreign Exporters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burma | 16.8 | 15.7 | 16.5 | | | | 38.5 | 35.8 | 37.9 | 37.9 | 64.0 | 63.8 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 24.6 | 22.8 | 24.3 | 24.3 |
| Pakistan | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.5 | | | | 13.5 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
| Thailand | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | | | | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| | 10.0 | 8.8 | 10.0 | | | | 20.2 | 17.2 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 13.3 | 11.3 | 13.4 | 13.4 |
| Major Importers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EC-12 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 13.6 | | | | 58.6 | 59.5 | 57.4 | 57.4 | 66.1 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 38.7 | 39.2 | 37.9 | 37.9 |
| Indonesia | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | | | | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 67.0 | 67.1 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Nigeria | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.1 | | | | 44.7 | 45.2 | 44.1 | 44.1 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 29.1 | 29.4 | 28.7 | 28.7 |
| Republic of Korea | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | | | | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Other Maj. Import. 1/ | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | | | | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 72.5 | 72.5 | 72.5 | 72.5 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | | | | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 65.5 | 65.6 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Other Foreign | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 114.8 | 116.1 | 114.6 | | | | 403.9 | 417.7 | 412.1 | 409.1 | 68.3 | 68.3 | 68.3 | 68.3 | 275.6 | 285.2 | 281.2 | 279.2 |
| Bangladesh | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | | | | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 71.5 | 61.8 | 61.9 | 62.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Brazil | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.5 | | | | 26.8 | 26.8 | 27.6 | 27.6 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 18.4 | 18.4 |
| China | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.1 | | | | 7.2 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 |
| India | 32.7 | 33.1 | 32.6 | | | | 180.1 | 189.3 | 186.0 | 183.8 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 126.1 | 132.5 | 130.2 | 128.7 |
| Japan | 42.2 | 42.6 | 41.1 | | | | 110.4 | 111.9 | 106.5 | 106.5 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 73.6 | 74.6 | 71.0 | 71.0 |
| Philippines | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | | | | 12.9 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 72.8 | 72.8 | 72.8 | 72.8 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| FSU-12 2/ | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | | | | 8.9 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.9 |
| Vietnam | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | | | | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Others | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | | | | 19.4 | 17.9 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.1 | | | | 35.1 | 36.3 | 36.5 | 36.4 | 66.1 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 66.2 | 23.2 | 24.0 | 24.2 | 24.1 |

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.

2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12.

June 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

| COUNTRY/REGION | AREA | | | YIELD | | | | PRODUCTION | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|------|---------------------------|---------|---------------|--------|
| | Prel. | | Proj. | Prel. | | 1991/92 Proj. | | Prel. | | 1991/92 Proj. | |
| | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | May | June | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | May | June |
| | ---Million hectares--- | | | ---Metric tons per hectare--- | | | | ---Million metric tons--- | | | |
| <u>SOYBEANS</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 58.37 | 54.09 | 54.55 | 1.84 | 1.92 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 107.37 | 103.99 | 105.42 | 105.09 |
| United States | 24.09 | 22.87 | 23.45 | 2.17 | 2.29 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 52.35 | 52.42 | 54.04 | 54.04 |
| Total Foreign | 34.27 | 31.22 | 31.10 | 1.61 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.64 | 55.01 | 51.58 | 51.38 | 51.05 |
| Maj. Foreign Exporters | 16.35 | 14.45 | 14.80 | 1.90 | 1.89 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 31.09 | 27.25 | 28.80 | 28.80 |
| Argentina | 4.95 | 4.80 | 4.80 | 2.17 | 2.40 | 2.15 | 2.15 | 10.75 | 11.50 | 10.30 | 10.30 |
| Brazil | 11.40 | 9.65 | 10.00 | 1.78 | 1.63 | 1.85 | 1.85 | 20.34 | 15.75 | 18.50 | 18.50 |
| Other Foreign | 17.92 | 16.77 | 16.30 | 1.33 | 1.45 | 1.38 | 1.37 | 23.92 | 24.33 | 22.58 | 22.25 |
| Canada | 0.54 | 0.49 | 0.58 | 2.26 | 2.63 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 1.22 | 1.29 | 1.41 | 1.41 |
| China | 8.06 | 7.56 | 7.05 | 1.27 | 1.46 | 1.36 | 1.38 | 10.23 | 11.00 | 9.60 | 9.71 |
| Eastern Europe | 0.70 | 0.34 | 0.25 | 0.97 | 1.06 | 1.34 | 1.34 | 0.68 | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.34 |
| EC-12 | 0.63 | 0.69 | 0.51 | 3.13 | 3.10 | 3.11 | 3.19 | 1.98 | 2.14 | 1.68 | 1.63 |
| India | 2.25 | 2.37 | 2.60 | 0.80 | 1.02 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 1.81 | 2.42 | 2.20 | 2.20 |
| Indonesia | 1.21 | 1.22 | 1.24 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 1.29 | 1.29 |
| Paraguay | 0.98 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 1.61 | 1.46 | 1.78 | 1.33 | 1.58 | 1.30 | 1.60 | 1.20 |
| Fmr. USSR 1/ | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.81 | 1.15 | 1.06 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 0.96 | 0.88 | 0.92 | 0.92 |
| Others | 2.73 | 2.39 | 2.36 | 1.53 | 1.52 | 1.49 | 1.51 | 4.17 | 3.63 | 3.55 | 3.55 |
| <u>COTTONSEED</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 31.45 | 32.95 | 34.52 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 30.76 | 33.55 | 36.59 | 36.74 |
| United States | 3.86 | 4.75 | 5.25 | 1.10 | 1.14 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 4.24 | 5.42 | 6.28 | 6.28 |
| Total Foreign | 27.59 | 28.20 | 29.27 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 26.52 | 28.14 | 30.30 | 30.46 |
| China | 5.20 | 5.59 | 6.54 | 1.24 | 1.37 | 1.52 | 1.48 | 6.44 | 7.67 | 9.62 | 9.66 |
| India | 7.33 | 7.36 | 7.27 | 0.60 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.55 | 4.40 | 3.90 | 3.90 | 4.00 |
| Pakistan | 2.60 | 2.66 | 2.88 | 1.12 | 1.23 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 2.91 | 3.28 | 4.36 | 4.36 |
| Fmr. USSR 1/ | 3.33 | 3.17 | 3.00 | 1.53 | 1.54 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 5.11 | 4.88 | 4.35 | 4.35 |
| Others | 9.13 | 9.43 | 9.59 | 0.84 | 0.89 | 0.83 | 0.84 | 7.66 | 8.42 | 8.08 | 8.09 |
| <u>PEANUTS</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 19.82 | 19.39 | 19.95 | 1.11 | 1.15 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 22.06 | 22.22 | 22.59 | 22.61 |
| United States | 0.67 | 0.73 | 0.82 | 2.72 | 2.23 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 1.81 | 1.63 | 2.24 | 2.24 |
| Total Foreign | 19.15 | 18.66 | 19.13 | 1.06 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 1.07 | 20.25 | 20.59 | 20.36 | 20.37 |
| Argentina | 0.18 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 1.87 | 2.37 | 2.11 | 2.11 | 0.34 | 0.48 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| China | 2.96 | 2.91 | 2.88 | 1.81 | 2.19 | 2.08 | 2.19 | 5.37 | 6.37 | 6.20 | 6.30 |
| India | 8.71 | 8.30 | 8.75 | 0.93 | 0.92 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 8.10 | 7.62 | 7.50 | 7.50 |
| Senegal | 0.78 | 0.91 | 0.87 | 1.04 | 0.74 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.82 | 0.67 | 0.72 | 0.72 |
| South Africa | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.20 | 1.28 | 1.30 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| Sudan | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.73 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.40 | 0.33 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| Others | 5.88 | 5.72 | 5.70 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.86 | 5.12 | 5.02 | 5.02 | 4.93 |

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

| COUNTRY/REGION | AREA | | | YIELD | | | | PRODUCTION | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|---------------|------|---------------------------|---------|---------------|--------|
| | Prel. | | Proj. | Prel. | | 1991/92 Proj. | | Prel. | | 1991/92 Proj. | |
| | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | May | June | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | May | June |
| <u>SUNFLOWERSEED</u> | ---Million hectares--- | | | ---Metric tons per hectare--- | | | | ---Million metric tons--- | | | |
| World | 15.64 | 16.39 | 16.40 | 1.40 | 1.38 | 1.25 | 1.26 | 21.89 | 22.58 | 20.59 | 20.67 |
| United States | 0.72 | 0.75 | 1.08 | 1.10 | 1.38 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 0.80 | 1.03 | 1.64 | 1.64 |
| Total Foreign | 14.92 | 15.65 | 15.32 | 1.41 | 1.38 | 1.23 | 1.24 | 21.09 | 21.55 | 18.95 | 19.03 |
| Argentina | 2.80 | 2.30 | 2.50 | 1.36 | 1.70 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 3.80 | 3.90 | 3.30 | 3.30 |
| China | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.75 | 1.49 | 1.88 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.06 | 1.34 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| EC-12 | 2.13 | 2.60 | 2.35 | 1.67 | 1.63 | 1.66 | 1.68 | 3.54 | 4.25 | 3.99 | 3.95 |
| East Europe | 1.27 | 1.23 | 1.27 | 1.81 | 1.71 | 1.73 | 1.73 | 2.29 | 2.10 | 2.19 | 2.19 |
| Fmr. USSR 1/ | 4.46 | 4.67 | 4.50 | 1.59 | 1.41 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 7.07 | 6.56 | 5.64 | 5.64 |
| Others | 3.55 | 4.14 | 3.95 | 0.94 | 0.82 | 0.69 | 0.72 | 3.33 | 3.40 | 2.73 | 2.86 |
| <u>RAPESEED</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 17.11 | 18.25 | 20.53 | 1.28 | 1.38 | 1.40 | 1.39 | 21.87 | 25.15 | 28.66 | 28.60 |
| United States | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 1.58 | 1.74 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Total Foreign | 17.08 | 18.22 | 20.48 | 1.28 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.39 | 21.82 | 25.10 | 28.57 | 28.52 |
| Canada | 2.90 | 2.58 | 3.27 | 1.07 | 1.27 | 1.32 | 1.32 | 3.10 | 3.28 | 4.30 | 4.30 |
| China | 4.99 | 5.50 | 6.10 | 1.09 | 1.26 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 5.44 | 6.96 | 7.44 | 7.44 |
| EC-12 | 1.81 | 2.13 | 2.44 | 2.96 | 2.88 | 3.05 | 3.01 | 5.34 | 6.15 | 7.39 | 7.34 |
| East Europe | 0.81 | 0.74 | 0.71 | 2.66 | 2.39 | 2.28 | 2.28 | 2.15 | 1.76 | 1.63 | 1.63 |
| India | 4.97 | 5.72 | 6.30 | 0.83 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 4.13 | 5.15 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Others | 1.60 | 1.54 | 1.66 | 1.04 | 1.17 | 1.06 | 1.09 | 1.68 | 1.80 | 1.82 | 1.81 |
| <u>FLAXSEED</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 3.68 | 3.74 | 3.41 | 0.50 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 1.84 | 2.27 | 2.09 | 2.11 |
| United States | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.14 | 0.47 | 0.95 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| Total Foreign | 3.62 | 3.64 | 3.28 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 1.81 | 2.18 | 1.94 | 1.95 |
| Argentina | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.42 | 0.90 | 0.83 | 0.86 | 0.86 | 0.52 | 0.48 | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| Canada | 0.60 | 0.73 | 0.53 | 0.83 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 0.50 | 0.94 | 0.69 | 0.69 |
| India | 1.12 | 1.15 | 1.10 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Fmr. USSR 1/ | 0.97 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.24 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.23 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| Others | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.38 | 0.67 | 0.77 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.37 |
| <u>MAJOR OILSEEDS</u> | 146.07 | 144.82 | 149.36 | 1.41 | 1.45 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 205.79 | 209.78 | 215.93 | 215.81 |
| United States | 29.44 | 29.23 | 30.79 | 2.01 | 2.07 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 59.29 | 60.65 | 64.43 | 64.43 |
| Total Foreign | 116.63 | 115.58 | 118.57 | 1.26 | 1.29 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 146.50 | 149.13 | 151.50 | 151.38 |
| <u>COPRA</u> | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.13 | 4.79 | 4.43 | 4.52 |
| <u>PALM KERNEL</u> | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.33 | 3.32 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| <u>TOTAL OILSEEDS</u> | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 214.25 | 217.89 | 223.86 | 223.83 |
| <u>PALM OIL 2/</u> | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 10.92 | 11.24 | 11.69 | 11.68 |

1/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

| COUNTRY/REGION | AREA | | | YIELD | | | | PRODUCTION | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| | Prel. | Proj. | 1991/92 | Prel. | 1991/92 | Proj. | June | Prel. | 1991/92 | Proj. | June |
| | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | May | | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | May | |
| | ---Million hectares--- | | | ---Kilograms per hectare--- | | | | ---Million 480-pound bales--- | | | |
| World | 31.5 | 33.0 | 34.4 | 552 | 573 | 605 | 601 | 79.8 | 86.9 | 95.2 | 94.9 |
| United States | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 688 | 711 | 731 | 731 | 12.2 | 15.5 | 17.6 | 17.6 |
| Total Foreign | 27.6 | 28.2 | 29.2 | 533 | 550 | 582 | 577 | 67.6 | 71.4 | 77.6 | 77.3 |
| Maj. Foreign Exporters | 13.1 | 13.2 | 14.2 | 725 | 790 | 845 | 837 | 43.5 | 48.0 | 54.3 | 54.5 |
| Australia | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1,271 | 1,604 | 1,422 | 1,467 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Central America 1/ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 832 | 810 | 742 | 742 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| China | 5.2 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 728 | 807 | 891 | 869 | 17.4 | 20.7 | 26.0 | 26.1 |
| Egypt | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 683 | 719 | 816 | 816 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Mexico | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 891 | 914 | 707 | 707 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Pakistan | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 560 | 615 | 756 | 756 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Sudan | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 456 | 422 | 494 | 494 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Turkey | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 851 | 1,021 | 947 | 947 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Fmr. USSR 2/ | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 796 | 818 | 800 | 800 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| Major Importers 3/ | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 887 | 785 | 859 | 859 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Other Foreign | 14.2 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 346 | 327 | 325 | 320 | 22.5 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 21.5 |
| Argentina | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 486 | 468 | 404 | 399 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Brazil | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 347 | 352 | 376 | 376 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| India | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 315 | 270 | 274 | 274 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Syria | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 930 | 928 | 979 | 979 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Others | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 359 | 366 | 347 | 329 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.8 |

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

3/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

June 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the June projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the June projection and the final estimate have averaged 16.3 million tons (3.2 percent) and ranged from -25.1 to 20.4 million tons. The June projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

| COMMODITY AND REGION | PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1991/92 1/ | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------|---------|--------------------|-------|
| | Difference | | Lowest | Highest | Below | Above |
| | Average | Average | Difference | | Final | Final |
| | Percent | ---Million metric tons--- | | | Number of years 2/ | |
| WHEAT | | | | | | |
| World | 3.2 | 16.3 | -25.1 | 20.4 | 6 | 5 |
| U.S. | 3.8 | 2.3 | -4.2 | 8.4 | 6 | 5 |
| Foreign | 3.4 | 15.1 | -26.2 | 17.5 | 6 | 5 |
| COARSE GRAINS 3/ | | | | | | |
| World | 3.5 | 26.9 | -31.4 | 76.0 | 5 | 6 |
| U.S. | 12.7 | 23.4 | -30.2 | 70.3 | 4 | 7 |
| Foreign | 2.0 | 10.9 | -20.6 | 28.6 | 4 | 7 |
| RICE (Milled) | | | | | | |
| World | 3.0 | 9.3 | -21.8 | 11.4 | 8 | 3 |
| U.S. | 6.0 | 0.3 | -1.1 | 0.5 | 6 | 5 |
| Foreign | 3.0 | 9.3 | -21.9 | 11.2 | 8 | 3 |
| SOYBEANS | | | | | | |
| World | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| U.S. | 8.3 | 4.1 | -6.5 | 12.0 | 6 | 5 |
| Foreign | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | | ---Million 480-lb. bales--- | | | | |
| COTTON | | | | | | |
| World | 4.2 | 3.4 | -13.9 | 5.6 | 7 | 3 |
| U.S. | 10.0 | 1.3 | -2.8 | 1.3 | 6 | 5 |
| Foreign | 3.5 | 2.4 | -12.4 | 4.3 | 7 | 4 |
| UNITED STATES | | -----Million bushels----- | | | | |
| CORN | 13.4 | 787 | -990 | 2,379 | 4 | 7 |
| SORGHUM | 16.0 | 116 | -228 | 171 | 6 | 5 |
| BARLEY | 12.8 | 51 | -73 | 206 | 6 | 5 |
| OATS | 21.4 | 67 | -77 | 231 | 3 | 8 |

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

JUNE 10, 1992



1 - UNITED STATES

Spring planting surges well ahead of normal but dryness hampers late germination in the central Corn Belt. A late-May record freeze damaged some HRW wheat and burned early corn leaf growth. Rain delays HRW wheat harvest in the southern Great Plains and hampers cotton growth and completion of planting.

2 - CANADA

Predominantly cool, wet weather improves Prairies moisture reserves but slows planting and germination. More rain is needed in the southwest for establishment. Frost causes isolated damage to spring crops.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, earlier scattered heavy rains cause some harvest delays, but recent excellent weather prevails for summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting. Across southern Brazil, persistent heavy rains delay soybean harvesting, cause possible soybean and winter wheat damage, and produce flooding.

4 - EUROPE

Widespread early June rain helps immature winter grains and summer crops. Dry weather persists in the northeast and along the Mediterranean region.

5 - FSU: WEST

Widespread beneficial rain covers crops in Ukraine and North Caucasus. Dry weather continues over central crop areas.

6 - FSU: NEW LANDS

In the New Lands, while moisture for spring grain planting is much better than last year, unseasonably cold weather slows crop emergence.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon is becoming established over southern and eastern India. Beneficial rain in these areas helps summer grain, oilseed, and cotton planting prospects.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Warm, dry weather depletes topsoil moisture for germinating summer crops in the North China Plain. The dryness also stresses rainfed filling winter wheat. Recent rain favors topsoils in Manchuria. In southern China, heavy rains flood the southern coast, while rice irrigation supplies remain adequate to abundant. Portions of the lower Yangtze basin have been receiving below normal rainfall.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Following timely mid-May planting rains, hot, dry weather stresses Thailand's western corn and northern rice. Seasonable showers finally reach the northern Philippines but drought persists elsewhere.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Topsoil moisture is becoming limited for western winter grains. In the east, scattered showers aid topsoils. Winter grain planting progresses on schedule.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

EUROPE: RAINS RELIEVE DROUGHT

Rainfall was widespread and frequent during May 11 - June 10, 1992 across most of Europe, boosting top soil moisture and improving conditions for summer crop establishment. This wet pattern eliminated persistently dry conditions across the northern Iberian Peninsula, Italy's Po Valley, western Hungary, and the Balkans. In contrast, dry conditions developed across Poland. No significant amounts of rain fell across Poland during May 17 - June 8, 1992. However, moderate rain fell across the eastern third of Poland on June 9, somewhat easing the recent dryness.

AUSTRALIA: SOIL MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR WINTER GRAINS

Soil moisture, as of June 10, 1992, is adequate for the emergence and early growth of winter grains across the main growing regions of Australia. Rainfall during April 1 - June 10, 1992 was normal-to-above normal across the western and eastern growing regions and near normal in South Australia. Winter grain planting usually begins in mid-May and should be well under way by June 10. Soil moisture in Queensland and New South Wales is greater than last year at this time, allowing for a more favorable start for winter grains. Dry conditions across Western Australia during the June 1 - 10, 1992 have favored planting. However, rainfall will be needed soon before topsoils become too dry.

CANADA: SOIL MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR WHEAT EMERGENCE

Soil moisture, as of June 10, 1992, is adequate for the emergence and early growth of spring wheat across the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Precipitation during May 11 - June 10 has averaged 10-25 millimeters per week across most of the primary grain growing areas. Precipitation has been lightest across southern Saskatchewan and southeast Alberta -- soils are probably becoming too dry. Growing conditions are less favorable than last year at this time. Last year the Prairie spring wheat crop greatly benefited from above normal rainfall which began in mid-April. Drier weather this year has allowed for rapid planting progress. Spring wheat planting was 90 percent complete by June 6.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

BANGLADESH: BORO RICE CROP HIGHER, AUS CROP LOWER

The U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi reports that the 1991/92 Bangladesh rice crop is estimated at 18.4 million tons (milled-basis), unchanged from last month's estimate. The boro (spring harvested) rice crop has been revised upward by 0.2 million tons, to 6.6 million. Field reports indicate that the boro rice crop is larger than last season due to a 30-percent increase in the sale of irrigation equipment and a 60-percent increase in sales of high-yielding variety seeds by the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation. The increase in the boro crop was offset by a decline in the aus (summer harvested) crop which was reduced 0.2 million tons, to 2.3 million due to lower-than-expected area. The estimated aman (fall harvested) crop remains unchanged at 9.5 million tons.

CHINA: REVISED BARLEY SERIES

China's barley area, yield, and production series from 1960 through 1992 has been revised by USDA analysts. Since barley statistics are not regularly gathered or published in China, this is the first major revision in several years. The new series significantly lowers area and production from previous estimates, but raises yields.

| | <u>Area</u> (1,000 Hectares) | <u>Yield</u> (Metric tons/Hectare) | <u>Production</u> (1,000 Metric tons) |
|------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1960 | 4,550 | 0.78 | 3,542 |
| 1961 | 5,260 | 1.13 | 5,954 |
| 1962 | 5,475 | 1.02 | 5,570 |
| 1963 | 4,298 | 1.15 | 4,928 |
| 1964 | 3,991 | 1.49 | 5,964 |
| 1965 | 3,811 | 1.50 | 5,714 |
| 1966 | 3,797 | 1.59 | 6,038 |
| 1967 | 3,394 | 1.73 | 5,865 |
| 1968 | 3,307 | 1.44 | 4,770 |
| 1969 | 3,229 | 1.37 | 4,426 |
| 1970 | 3,113 | 1.51 | 4,687 |
| 1971 | 2,902 | 1.72 | 4,982 |
| 1972 | 2,746 | 1.56 | 4,284 |
| 1973 | 2,641 | 1.22 | 3,228 |
| 1974 | 2,385 | 1.72 | 4,107 |
| 1975 | 1,972 | 1.96 | 3,858 |
| 1976 | 2,094 | 2.08 | 4,365 |
| 1977 | 2,032 | 1.92 | 3,911 |
| 1978 | 1,908 | 2.37 | 4,520 |
| 1979 | 1,876 | 2.65 | 4,805 |
| 1980 | 1,750 | 2.41 | 4,211 |
| 1981 | 1,711 | 2.56 | 4,379 |
| 1982 | 1,594 | 2.76 | 4,401 |
| 1983 | 1,564 | 2.68 | 4,187 |
| 1984 | 1,501 | 2.99 | 4,483 |
| 1985 | 1,351 | 2.84 | 3,831 |
| 1986 | 1,288 | 2.68 | 3,453 |
| 1987 | 1,285 | 2.89 | 3,717 |
| 1988 | 1,252 | 3.19 | 3,990 |
| 1989 | 1,218 | 2.93 | 3,571 |
| 1990 | 1,208 | 3.25 | 3,930 |
| 1991 | 1,200 | 3.27 | 3,928 |
| 1992 | 1,250 | 3.20 | 4,000 |

INDIA: GROWTH SLOWS IN POULTRY SECTOR

Output of poultry meat in 1992 is forecast to total 383,000 tons, 6 percent above the 1991 level, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi. In 1990 and 1991, production increases were 16 and 8 percent, respectively. The slower rate of growth is due to a late 1991 decline in wholesale broiler prices caused by reduced demand. Published price data indicates that the December 1991 wholesale price was 19 percent below the December 1990 average. This price decline, coupled with higher feed prices, has forced many small producers to suspend broiler production. In recent weeks, prices have begun to improve, creating optimism that some expansion will occur by the end of the year.

KUWAIT: DAIRY SECTOR RESUMES OPERATIONS

Prior to August 1990, Kuwait had a national dairy herd of about 20,000 cows on 35 farms, according to the U.S. agricultural trade officer in Bahrain. Most of the cows were Friesians, Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys, and other dairy breeds mainly imported from Europe and, to a lesser extent, from Australia. Most of the dairy farms were located in the Sulaybia area, about 20 kilometers west of Kuwait City. Raw milk was processed by the Kuwait Dairy Company, a cooperative, and the only fresh milk processing facility in the country. The purchase price for milk was set by the Government.

Kuwait's entire dairy cattle herd was lost during the Gulf War. Dairy farms and processing plants sustained serious damage to both property and equipment. However, by early March 1992, the Kuwait Dairy Company and 8 of the original 35 dairy farms were again operational. These farms have been completely rehabilitated and stocked with approximately 2,500 head of imported dairy cattle, mainly registered Holstein-Friesians from Germany. It is expected that additional dairy farms will resume operations in the near future. Preliminary assessments indicate that Kuwait's national herd may total 6,000-9,000 head by the end of 1992.

PERU: DROUGHT EXPECTED TO REDUCE RICE AND CORN CROPS

Peruvian rice and corn crops for 1992/93 are expected to be lower due to one of the worst droughts in recent history, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Lima. Usually, the rainy season begins in October and lasts through April. However, this year the rains did not begin until late March. This has resulted in planted area reductions because the highland reservoirs which supply irrigation water to the dry coastal valleys are at record low levels.

The main rice crop has been adversely affected and both harvested area and production are expected to decline. Normally, the main rice crop is planted from December to March and harvested May through August. A secondary rice crop can be planted from June to July. The first 1992/93 USDA rice production estimate will be released in July.

The drought damaged the white, mountain-grown corn crop and reduced water availability for the soon-to-be-planted irrigated coastal corn crop. Corn harvested area is expected to decline to 360,000 hectares, down 10 percent from last season. Since corn yield also was affected, production is forecast at 0.55 million tons, down 18 percent from 1991. Corn production has not been as seriously affected as rice because farmers had the option of planting corn in April, thus benefiting from the heavy March rains.

PHILIPPINES: RICE CROP DAMAGED BY DROUGHT

The 1991/92 Philippine rice crop is estimated at 5.9 million tons (milled basis), down 0.4 million from the May estimate due to drought, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Manila. The estimated harvested area fell 0.1 million hectares, to 3.3 million. The major drought-affected areas include Western Visayas and most of Mindanao. Rainfall in these areas is estimated to have averaged less than 20 percent of normal since December. Consequently, reservoir levels for irrigation are inadequate. Production in the central Luzon rice area also is expected to be reduced because of diminished supplies of irrigation water. Most of the decline in production is from the second season crop that is planted in January and February and harvested from April through June.

SOUTH AFRICA: WHEAT PLANTING AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

The 1992 summer drought in South Africa is having a negative impact on the 1992/93 wheat crop which is planted from mid-April through July. According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Pretoria, wheat planting is proceeding normally in western Cape province where 40 to 45 percent of the crop is grown, but planting conditions in the summer rainfall regions of the Orange Free State and western Transvaal are poor due to low soil moisture. These 2 provinces normally produce about 55 percent of South Africa's total wheat crop. The drought is expected to reduce 1992/93 harvested area by 33 percent from last season, to 0.95 million hectares, and drop production to an estimated 1.20 million tons, well below the 1991 crop of 2.16 million.

WORLD: SUGAR FORECAST REVISED UPWARD

World sugar production for 1992/93 has been revised to 114.3 million tons (raw value), 0.9 million more than the previous forecast released in May 1992 (WAP 5-92). Production for 1991/92 has been changed from 112.6 to 113.7 million tons. The revisions are due to changes in Chinese sugar output in 1991/92 and 1992/93. According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing, China is projected to produce 8.5 million tons of sugar in 1992/93, compared to a revised 8.1 million in 1991/92. While area planted to beet and cane expanded significantly in 1991/92, improved yields also contributed to the dramatic increase.

The main reason for the large increase in China's sugar production is economic. Procurement prices for beet and cane currently are better than that for many other annual crops. The 1991/92 area for sugarcane has been changed from 1.05 million hectares to 1.15 million. The new raw material estimate for 1991/92 is 70.0 million tons, up from the May estimate of 58.0 million. Based on this revised estimate, 6.3 million tons of cane sugar (raw value) were obtained rather than the earlier estimate of 5.5 million. The 1992/93 area planted to cane remains unchanged at 1.2 million hectares, but the raw material production estimate has been revised upward, from 61.0 million tons to 72.5 million. The 1992/93 forecast for cane sugar production (raw value) has been increased from 5.6 million tons to 6.5 million. No changes were made in sugarbeet area for either of the 2 years, but the raw material estimate for 1991/92 has been increased from 15.0 million tons, to 16.5 million, and beet sugar output (raw value) has been revised from 1.5 million tons to 1.8 million. The 1992/93 forecast for raw sugar production from sugarbeets remains unchanged at 2.0 million tons.

WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION

The preliminary forecast of 1992/93 world green coffee production is 94.9 million 60-kilogram bags, down 6 percent from the 100.5 million bag harvest in 1991/92 and 8 percent below the 1987/88 record of 103.3 million bags. Production in all regions is expected to be below the 1991/92 level, except for Oceania, where 1992/93 output is expected to be about 120,000 bags more than last year. The South American region, which accounts for 48 percent of the 1992/93 world forecast, is expected to be down 8 percent or 3.9 million bags.

BRAZIL: The world's largest producer is expected to harvest 24.0 million bags in 1992/93, 16 percent below last season and 39 percent (15.6 million bags) below the 1961/62 record. The Brazilian forecast reflects the biological yield of coffee when surveyed in late April and early May 1992. Two years ago, Brazil's production potential exceeded 40 million bags from a coffee tree population estimated at more than 4.2 billion. Brazil's current production potential is estimated at only 34 to 36 million bags due to the uprooting of approximately 650 million trees, which dropped the total number of bearing trees to less than 3.6 billion. The decline in domestic and world coffee prices since 1989 and the suspension of guarantees by the Government to purchase surplus coffee spurred growers to eradicate trees. If international and domestic prices remain low throughout the 1992/93 season, growers may decide to leave many of their beans unharvested. Increasing costs for inputs necessary to achieve high yields, coupled with the high cost of credit, has further dampened prospects for the 1992/93 crop.

Brazil's total area planted to coffee trees is estimated to have decreased from about 3.5 million hectares in 1991/92 to less than 2.5 million in 1992/93. Coffee tree eradication has freed up an estimated 1.1 million hectares of land--land that is now pasture or is planted to sugarcane, citrus, soybeans, wheat, and corn. Nearly all the coffee trees uprooted were old and only marginally productive, having been planted under the obsolete field spacing system of 800 to 900 trees per hectare. Under the new planting system, about 4,000 to 5,000 coffee seedlings are planted per hectare. Inter-cropping between rows of coffee trees is limited to rice, corn, and edible beans and is carried out only during the off-year production cycle or on small plantations.

COLOMBIA: Coffee production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 16.5 million bags, 4 percent above the revised 1991/92 level of 15.9 million. The projected increase is due to an ongoing program to replace older trees with varieties that are high-yielding and disease-resistant. Currently, about two-thirds of the total coffee area of 1.1 million hectares (4.1 billion trees) has been replanted with high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties. The Colombian Coffee Committee recently approved a plan to reduce the country's coffee area by 100,000 hectares, about 9 percent of the total coffee area. The Committee is responsible for determining Colombia's coffee policy and includes members of the Coffee Growers Federation (FEDECAFE). Reportedly, the lower area will reduce production by 1.5 million bags.

Despite a sharp drop in world coffee prices, production has remained high because growers continue to receive subsidized payments from the National Coffee Fund (FNC). The FNC accumulated its financial reserves during the years when international coffee prices far exceeded current levels. Even though world coffee prices are declining, the domestic coffee support price continues to rise in order to compensate for inflation and increased production costs.

Because of the continuing decline in world prices and the concurrent rise in production costs, independent coffee growers and FEDECAFE have expressed concern about the future of Colombia's coffee sector.

In 1991/92, coffee production costs were estimated at approximately US\$0.86 per pound, whereas world market prices fluctuated between US\$0.60 and US\$0.65 during April and May of 1992. FEDECAFE officials have insisted that area expansion be halted, thereby limiting future production increases that would further drain the FNC coffers.

Although Colombian coffee is marketed throughout the year, there are 2 distinct harvest periods. The main harvest in the departments of Caldas, Risaralda, and Quindio occurs from September through December. The minor harvest in these departments takes place in April and May. The principal harvest period in Colombia's other producing areas occurs in April, May, and June with a secondary harvest from September through December. Coffee production is confined primarily to the slopes of the central and eastern Andean mountain ranges where the soil is derived mainly from volcanic ash--the best type of soil for coffee production. Small family farms, of less than 50 hectares, produce the bulk of Colombia's coffee. Coffee rust and the coffee borer insect are the main disease/pest problems of concern to all Colombian growers.

INDONESIA: Coffee production in 1992/93 is forecast at a record 7.5 million bags, up 2 percent from 1991/92 and slightly above the previous record set in 1990/91. Although dry conditions are expected to reduce 1992/93 yields below the level attained last season, the projected increase in production is predicated upon additional trees entering the bearing stage. The drought is not expected to significantly affect bean quality in 1992/93. Indonesia has slightly more than 1.0 million hectares planted to coffee and a total coffee tree population of approximately 1.5 billion. Coffee is usually inter-planted with food crops or other tree crops such as coconuts, papaya, and cloves, enabling smallholders to maximize returns by diversifying their holdings and spreading the risk.

The coffee sector in Indonesia is comprised mainly of smallholder operations (97 percent) growing the low-quality Robusta variety which has been cleft-grafted onto nematode-resistant stocks. The Robusta crop accounts for about 95 percent of Indonesia's annual coffee output. However, for the past several years, the Government has endeavored to change the Arabica/Robusta mix to a 30:70 percentage share. Because of the wide geographic distribution of the archipelago, coffee is harvested year-round. However, approximately 60 percent of the coffee crop is harvested from June through September. Harvesting usually commences in March, peaks during the June-August period, then begins to taper off in September. Sumatra is the most important coffee producing island; one-third of the national harvest is grown in South Sumatra and Lampung provinces. The Government's coffee production policy remains focused on the rehabilitation and intensification of existing areas via increased yields and improvements in bean quality.

MEXICO: The total area planted to coffee in 1992/93 is expected to remain unchanged at 600,000 hectares holding a total tree population of 810.0 million. However, coffee production in 1992/93 is forecast at 4.2 million bags, 5 percent less than last season and 24 percent below the record 1988/89 crop. The downturn reflects an expected decline in yields caused by poor tree care, a high incidence of pest and disease problems, and heavy rains early in 1992 that caused partial losses and slowed harvesting in Veracruz, Guerrero, and Nayarit.

Coffee growers in Puebla normally enjoy the highest yields in Mexico. However, low world prices forced many growers in Puebla to cut back on necessary cultural practices in order to reduce production costs. As a result, phytosanitary problems were reported on 330,000 hectares--225,000 hectares infested with coffee rust and 105,000 hectares damaged by the coffee borer insect. Although international coffee prices are expected to recover slightly during the 1992/93 season due to lower world supplies, many growers will not be able to sustain production at profitable levels because of high input costs.

COTE D'IVOIRE: Coffee production in 1992/93 is forecast at 4.0 million bags, up 12 percent from the 1991/92 estimate, but 34 percent less than the record crop of 6.1 million harvested in 1980/81. The increase projected for the upcoming season is due to improved rainfall and the return to production of previously non-productive, heavily pruned trees. The reintroduction of an advanced de-hulling technique has helped improve crop quality. Area expansion and replanting efforts have been hindered by the financial problems facing the industry. Farmer income, already diminished by low world market prices, has been reduced further by delayed purchasing resulting in increased storage costs. The total area planted to coffee trees at the beginning of the 1992/93 season is estimated at approximately 1.4 million hectares (1.8 billion trees), virtually unchanged from last season. The Government's long-range objective is to replace old coffee trees with trees provided by the government extension agency, but progress has been slow.

GUATEMALA: Coffee production for 1992/93 is forecast at 3.0 million bags, down 13 percent from 1991/92. Area under coffee cultivation for the 1992/93 season is expected to remain stable at approximately 270,000 hectares (700.0 million trees). Although early-season rainfall has been good resulting in excellent flowering, output is expected to drop because of lower yields. Compared to other coffee producing countries, yields in Guatemala are low. However, high production costs are responsible for the poor yield potential of this year's crop. Currently, the most expensive production inputs are imported fertilizers, pesticides, machinery and spare parts, and labor. The increase in production costs, coupled with low world coffee prices, has forced growers to cut back on normal cultural practices, particularly fertilizer applications. The National Coffee Association (ANACAFE), which has ongoing programs to assist producers in the areas of soil and shade management, recently published an article titled "Emergency Agriculture Alternatives" that tells growers how to minimize production costs while maintaining coffee output. Unfortunately, this information is of little use to those growers unable to secure credit to finance their coffee operations. Coffee industry representatives from various Central American countries have been meeting with the Central American Parliament over the past several months to discuss the possibility of setting up a credit program for the region's coffee sectors. Currently, it appears unlikely that such a loan scheme will ever become a reality.

INDIA: The forecast for the 1992/93 coffee crop is 2.5 million bags (1.2 million of Arabica and 1.3 million of Robusta), down 21 percent from last season and 30 percent less than the record 3.6 million bag harvest in 1988/89. A normal cyclical downturn and dry weather between January and April 1992 in the 3 southern coffee producing states of Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu are the main reasons for the projected decline. The drought significantly reduced blossom formation, healthy blossoms withered, and berries were scorched. Reportedly, flush growth and spike maturation were also unsatisfactory.

Although India has ample supplies of fertilizer, low coffee prices since mid-1989 and higher prices for both fertilizer and the copper sulfate used to control pests have reduced input usage by small growers. In contrast, large estate holders, who account for 60 percent of total production, have continued to apply the recommended amounts. India has approximately 430.0 million coffee trees planted on 250,000 hectares. No further expansion of coffee area is forecast.

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TABLE 9

GREEN COFFEE: TOTAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 60-Kg Bags) 1/

| Region and Country | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 | 1992/93 2/ |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 2,453 | 2,565 | 2,530 | 2,500 |
| Cuba | 475 | 480 | 450 | 450 |
| Dominican Republic | 756 | 672 | 702 | 720 |
| El Salvador | 2,787 | 2,603 | 2,500 | 2,400 |
| Guatemala | 3,472 | 3,282 | 3,443 | 3,000 |
| Haiti | 527 | 580 | 550 | 500 |
| Honduras | 1,928 | 1,685 | 1,950 | 1,600 |
| Jamaica & Dep | 19 | 26 | 25 | 25 |
| Mexico | 5,100 | 4,550 | 4,400 | 4,200 |
| Nicaragua | 743 | 454 | 780 | 660 |
| Panama | 182 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| United States 3/ | 234 | 232 | 235 | 235 |
| TOTAL | 18,691 | 17,344 | 17,780 | 16,505 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | |
| Bolivia | 258 | 342 | 350 | 350 |
| Brazil | 26,000 | 31,000 | 28,500 | 24,000 |
| Colombia | 13,300 | 14,500 | 15,900 | 16,500 |
| Ecuador | 2,150 | 1,830 | 1,800 | 1,780 |
| Guyana | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Paraguay | 430 | 340 | 400 | 400 |
| Peru | 1,400 | 1,150 | 1,000 | 900 |
| Venezuela | 1,075 | 843 | 1,112 | 1,200 |
| TOTAL | 44,618 | 50,010 | 49,067 | 45,135 |
| AFRICA | | | | |
| Angola | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| Benin | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Burundi | 616 | 517 | 550 | 500 |
| Cameroon | 1,440 | 1,450 | 1,420 | 1,350 |
| Central African Rep. | 300 | 350 | 350 | 350 |
| Congo | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 4,734 | 4,000 | 3,583 | 4,000 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Ethiopia | 3,400 | 3,500 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Gabon | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Ghana | 17 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Guinea | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| Kenya | 1,740 | 1,503 | 1,650 | 1,600 |
| Liberia | 40 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Madagascar | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 1,100 |
| Malawi | 95 | 90 | 90 | 70 |
| Nigeria | 95 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Rwanda | 561 | 619 | 660 | 650 |
| Sierra Leone | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Tanzania | 888 | 763 | 770 | 800 |
| Togo | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| Uganda | 2,500 | 2,700 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Zaire | 2,000 | 1,695 | 1,500 | 1,300 |
| Zambia | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Zimbabwe | 225 | 225 | 225 | 200 |
| TOTAL | 20,566 | 19,482 | 18,918 | 18,890 |
| ASIA | | | | |
| India | 2,150 | 2,970 | 3,170 | 2,500 |
| Indonesia | 7,100 | 7,480 | 7,350 | 7,500 |
| Malaysia | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Philippines | 1,149 | 970 | 950 | 900 |
| Sri Lanka | 70 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| Thailand | 800 | 785 | 930 | 900 |
| Vietnam | 985 | 1,200 | 1,350 | 1,400 |
| Yemen | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| TOTAL | 12,394 | 13,620 | 13,965 | 13,415 |
| OCEANIA | | | | |
| New Caledonia | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1,092 | 964 | 781 | 900 |
| TOTAL | 1,097 | 969 | 786 | 905 |
| WORLD TOTAL | 97,366 | 101,425 | 100,516 | 94,850 |

1/ One bag = 132.276 pounds.

2/ Coffee marketing year begins October in some countries and April or July in others.

3/ Includes Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

JUNE 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

WORLD UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION

World unmanufactured tobacco production for 1992 is forecast at 7.8 million tons (farm sales weight basis), up 5 percent from the revised 1991 production level of 7.4 million tons. Production of flue-cured tobacco, which accounts for approximately 60 percent of the world total, is forecast at nearly 4.8 million tons, up 5 percent from 1991, mainly due to a large upward revision in Chinese production. Favorable weather and increased plantings in Brazil are expected to increase production above earlier projections. High producer prices in India, Pakistan, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Thailand, Turkey, Bulgaria, and Romania are expected to boost 1992 production in these countries. Large increases forecast in December for Mexico and Argentina did not materialize because of inclement weather. Production declines are expected in Greece because of drought and in Italy because of EC-12 production controls.

NORTH AMERICA: Total unmanufactured tobacco production in North America for 1992 is projected at 865,640 tons, down slightly from revised 1991 production totals. Production in the United States is forecast at 756,345 tons, only a small increase from 1991 mainly because of a 3-percent drop in projected flue-cured yields. Mexican production for 1992 is forecast at 33,730 tons, down 12 percent from the revised 1991 estimate and only one-half the level projected last December. The decline is due to unfavorable weather in Nayarit, Mexico's major tobacco producing area, which more than offset the gains anticipated from an 82-percent increase in area. Tobacco production in Canada is estimated at 75,565 tons, up 1 percent from 1991 and 11 percent greater than the December forecast. The 1992 forecast was revised upward because of an increase in plantings generated by better-than-expected support prices.

SOUTH AMERICA: Brazil's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at a record 523,000 tons, 24 percent larger than last year's weather-damaged crop and 4 percent greater than the December projection. Both yields and planted area are up 11 percent. Plantings rose mainly because farmers replaced less profitable food crops with tobacco. The 1992 Argentine crop is estimated at 109,930 tons, up 16 percent from 1991, but 16 percent below the December forecast because inclement weather in Salta, Jujuy, and Tucuman provinces is expected to reduce the flue-cured crop by 20,000 tons.

EC-12: Total tobacco production for 1992 is forecast at 419,299 tons, down 9 percent from 1991. Italy's 1992 crop is projected at 170,000 tons, down 15 percent from last year largely due to new EC-12 production controls. In Greece, drought is expected to reduce tobacco production by 9 percent, to 155,000 tons. Tobacco production in Spain is forecast at 47,730 tons, up 3 percent from 1991, but 13 percent below the December forecast because of lower-than-anticipated yields. French tobacco production for 1992 is forecast at 28,221 tons, down 4 percent from 1991 primarily because 1992 yields are expected to be much lower than the exceptionally high levels attained last year.

EASTERN EUROPE: Tobacco production in Yugoslavia is forecast at 55,833 tons, down 10 percent from 1991 because of lower yield projections. In Bulgaria, tobacco is expected to increase from 73,897 tons to 90,400. The upturn is due to a 26-percent increase in area because 1992 support prices were fixed prior to the planting season. The 1992 tobacco crop in Romania is forecast at 24,000 tons, up 73 percent from 1991 because of substantially higher grower prices.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: Tobacco production for 1992 in the Republic of South Africa is estimated at 33,600 tons, up 10 percent from 1991 because of increased plantings and yields. Production is currently below authorized quota levels because of water shortages and quality problems caused by minerals in the irrigation water. Tobacco production in Zimbabwe is forecast at a record 195,250 tons, up 10 percent from 1991, but 3 percent below the December projection because of drought. To date, the drought in southern Africa has not seriously damaged Zimbabwe's 1992 crop. However, if the drought continues, planting levels for 1993 could be seriously jeopardized. In Malawi, 1992 production is estimated at 126,900 tons, slightly greater than the 1991 crop, but 3,400 tons below the December forecast because of dry weather in early 1992.

ASIA: Chinese tobacco production for 1992 is expected to total a record 3.1 million tons, a 4-percent increase over 1991. Growth may slow during 1992 as growers focus on improving leaf quality. The Central Government has tried to encourage farmers to plant more grain, but local officials favor tobacco because it is a major source of tax revenue. India's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at 538,500 tons, up 14 percent from 1991 and 3 percent above the December forecast. The increase reflects a 36-percent rise in the flue-cured quota, authorized because of the high prices paid to growers for the 1991 flue-cured crop. Current crop prices for flue-cured tobacco are about 10 percent less than last year, but the growers' response to 1991 prices is expected to result in a 40-percent increase in 1992 flue-cured production, to 153,000 tons. Tobacco production in Japan for 1992 is estimated at 73,300 tons, up 5 percent from last year's typhoon-damaged crop, but slightly below the December forecast. Thailand's 1992 tobacco crop is expected to reach 95,800 tons, up 26 percent from last year. The upturn is due to increased plantings resulting from favorable producer returns in 1991 and higher yields because of excellent growing conditions. The 1992 tobacco crop in the Philippines is estimated at 84,838 tons, up 2 percent from 1991 and 1 percent greater than the December forecast despite the October 1991 typhoon that washed-out some of the tobacco seed beds. Tobacco production in Pakistan is forecast at 94,000 tons, up 16 percent from last year because of a 13-percent increase in area, better yields, and higher farmgate prices. Indonesia's tobacco output for 1992 is projected at 144,140 tons, down 16 percent from the revised 1991 crop of 170,850 due to reduced purchases by cigarette manufacturers. During 1991, demand for cigarettes fell when changes in Government policies on taxes and packaging requirements precipitated a 30-percent increase in retail prices.

MIDDLE EAST: Turkey's 1992 tobacco crop is estimated at 281,619 tons, up 24 percent from 1991 and 27 percent higher than the December forecast because of a 9-percent increase in planted area and higher yields. Plantings were expanded in response to favorable 1991 farmgate prices.

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TABLE 10

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

| | AREA | | | PRODUCTION | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ |
| | -----Hectares----- | | | ---Metric tons--- | | |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Canada | 29,346 | 30,325 | 30,775 | 63,057 | 74,690 | 75,565 |
| Mexico | 22,118 | 18,666 | 33,930 | 34,653 | 38,250 | 33,730 |
| United States | 296,887 | 309,214 | 311,801 | 737,722 | 754,534 | 756,345 |
| Total | 348,351 | 358,205 | 376,506 | 835,432 | 867,474 | 865,640 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 50,155 | 64,610 | 77,575 | 67,588 | 94,443 | 109,930 |
| Bolivia | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Brazil | 282,000 | 288,000 | 320,000 | 435,000 | 422,000 | 523,000 |
| Chile | 3,909 | 4,349 | 5,239 | 12,785 | 14,076 | 17,205 |
| Colombia | 20,557 | 19,679 | 19,638 | 32,060 | 30,527 | 30,230 |
| Ecuador | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 3,850 | 3,850 | 3,850 |
| Paraguay | 2,865 | 3,615 | 5,165 | 6,071 | 7,755 | 11,055 |
| Peru | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 3,100 | 3,100 | 3,100 |
| Uruguay | 800 | 800 | 800 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| Venezuela | 8,012 | 9,071 | 9,908 | 13,597 | 12,048 | 14,800 |
| Total | 373,848 | 395,674 | 443,875 | 576,701 | 590,449 | 715,820 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 854 | 760 | 988 | 1,728 | 1,305 | 1,940 |
| El Salvador | 543 | 561 | 561 | 970 | 1,038 | 1,038 |
| Guatemala | 6,244 | 5,914 | 8,129 | 10,568 | 10,161 | 15,168 |
| Honduras | 2,640 | 2,856 | 3,712 | 4,605 | 4,590 | 6,782 |
| Nicaragua | 2,240 | 2,240 | 2,240 | 4,550 | 4,550 | 4,550 |
| Panama | 720 | 720 | 720 | 1,302 | 1,302 | 1,302 |
| Total | 13,241 | 13,051 | 16,350 | 23,723 | 22,946 | 30,780 |
| CARIBBEAN | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 44,000 | 44,000 | 44,000 |
| Dominican Republic | 14,830 | 18,450 | 18,450 | 15,085 | 25,312 | 25,312 |
| Jamaica | 1,175 | 1,175 | 1,175 | 2,339 | 2,339 | 2,339 |
| Total | 66,005 | 69,625 | 69,625 | 61,424 | 71,651 | 71,651 |
| EC-12 | | | | | | |
| Belgium-Lux | 461 | 468 | 468 | 1,553 | 450 | 1,800 |
| France | 10,704 | 10,537 | 10,738 | 28,284 | 29,499 | 28,221 |
| Germany | 5,880 | 5,001 | 5,000 | 11,147 | 10,500 | 10,500 |
| Greece | 76,459 | 82,984 | 85,200 | 134,368 | 170,150 | 155,000 |
| Italy | 87,719 | 81,500 | 69,300 | 214,846 | 200,000 | 170,000 |
| Portugal | 2,257 | 2,450 | 2,450 | 5,573 | 6,048 | 6,048 |
| Spain | 23,450 | 24,420 | 25,295 | 43,500 | 46,173 | 47,730 |
| Total | 206,930 | 207,360 | 198,451 | 439,271 | 462,820 | 419,299 |
| EASTERN EUROPE | | | | | | |
| Albania | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Bulgaria | 52,891 | 59,951 | 67,600 | 66,858 | 73,897 | 90,400 |
| Czechoslovakia | 3,750 | 3,193 | 2,800 | 5,000 | 5,415 | 4,949 |
| Hungary | 8,690 | 9,760 | 9,500 | 14,346 | 18,610 | 18,135 |
| Poland | 25,754 | 28,720 | 29,430 | 50,000 | 54,780 | 56,000 |
| Romania | 16,845 | 9,860 | 20,000 | 14,200 | 13,900 | 24,000 |
| Yugoslavia | 45,000 | 45,000 | 46,000 | 46,620 | 62,160 | 55,833 |
| Total | 176,930 | 180,484 | 199,330 | 212,024 | 243,762 | 264,317 |
| FSU-12 2/ | 103,820 | 105,120 | 107,600 | 250,000 | 257,000 | 257,000 |

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

JUNE 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 10 (Continued)

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

| | AREA | | | PRODUCTION | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ |
| | ----Hectares---- | | | ---Metric tons--- | | |
| NORTH AFRICA | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,700 | 4,390 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Libya | 900 | 900 | 900 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 1,450 |
| Morocco | 5,788 | 4,927 | 5,500 | 7,171 | 5,995 | 6,369 |
| Tunisia | 5,500 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,215 | 6,300 | 6,300 |
| Total | 15,088 | 14,727 | 15,100 | 19,226 | 18,745 | 19,119 |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | | | | | | |
| Angola | 3,950 | 3,950 | 3,950 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 |
| Burundi | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 1600 | 1600 | 1600 |
| Cameroon | 3400 | 3400 | 3400 | 5500 | 5500 | 5500 |
| Central Africa Rep. | 750 | 750 | 750 | 650 | 650 | 650 |
| Congo | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| Cote D' Ivorie | 10000 | 10000 | 10000 | 2490 | 2490 | 2490 |
| Ethiopia | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3500 | 3500 | 3500 |
| Ghana | 3950 | 3950 | 3950 | 1839 | 2080 | 2080 |
| Kenya | 8,805 | 8,805 | 8,805 | 9,910 | 9,910 | 9,910 |
| Madagascar | 5,900 | 5,900 | 5,900 | 5,500 | 5,500 | 5,500 |
| Malawi | 100,110 | 117,100 | 128,000 | 101,652 | 125,390 | 126,900 |
| Mozambique | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,900 |
| Niger | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 930 | 930 | 930 |
| Nigeria | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,300 | 9,223 | 9,223 | 9,223 |
| Reunion | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| South Africa | 25,454 | 23,427 | 24,500 | 27,485 | 30,600 | 33,600 |
| Swaziland | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Tanzania | 21,250 | 21,250 | 21,250 | 14,055 | 14,055 | 14,055 |
| Togo | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Uganda | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Zaire | 3,700 | 3,700 | 3,700 | 4,110 | 4,110 | 4,110 |
| Zambia | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,300 |
| Zimbabwe | 62,924 | 71,647 | 88,390 | 139,803 | 178,107 | 195,250 |
| Total | 282,393 | 306,079 | 334,795 | 347,547 | 412,945 | 434,598 |
| ASIA | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 40,500 | 40,500 | 40,500 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Burma | 55,000 | 55,000 | 55,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| Cambodia | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| China | 1,592,600 | 1,660,000 | 1,680,000 | 2,627,500 | 2,940,000 | 3,056,700 |
| India | 421,100 | 392,192 | 443,200 | 564,400 | 472,000 | 538,500 |
| Indonesia | 241,170 | 240,568 | 203,140 | 158,865 | 170,850 | 144,140 |
| Japan | 29,964 | 28,924 | 27,300 | 80,542 | 69,897 | 73,300 |
| Korea, North | 37,000 | 37,000 | 37,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 | 46,000 |
| Korea, South | 31,339 | 30,671 | 28,500 | 66,213 | 69,696 | 66,133 |
| Laos | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Malaysia | 10,488 | 15,400 | 15,400 | 10,997 | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| Pakistan | 40,911 | 48,395 | 54,626 | 68,040 | 80,806 | 94,000 |
| Philippines | 49,830 | 52,831 | 57,438 | 70,130 | 82,872 | 84,838 |
| Sri Lanka | 12,165 | 12,165 | 12,165 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| Taiwan | 7,941 | 7,895 | 7,850 | 19,129 | 21,401 | 18,500 |
| Thailand | 63,095 | 62,220 | 73,500 | 75,630 | 75,928 | 95,800 |
| Vietnam | 32,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 | 28,000 |
| Total | 2,678,103 | 2,728,761 | 2,780,619 | 3,917,446 | 4,170,450 | 4,358,911 |
| MIDDLE EAST | | | | | | |
| Iran | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Iraq | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,180 | 2,180 | 2,180 |
| Jordan | 2,953 | 2,953 | 2,953 | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,800 |
| Lebanon | 3,750 | 3,750 | 3,750 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Oman | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Syria | 12,757 | 14,441 | 15,260 | 13,007 | 15,995 | 16,287 |
| Turkey | 319,937 | 276,974 | 300,840 | 295,599 | 227,257 | 281,619 |
| United Arab Em. | 350 | 350 | 350 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Yemen | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,300 | 5,720 | 5,720 | 5,720 |
| Total | 364,847 | 323,568 | 348,253 | 353,306 | 287,952 | 342,606 |
| OCEANIA | | | | | | |
| Australia | 4,727 | 4,932 | 4,900 | 13,327 | 13,420 | 13,500 |
| New Zealand | 600 | 600 | 600 | 1,550 | 1,550 | 1,550 |
| Total | 5,327 | 5,532 | 5,500 | 14,877 | 14,970 | 15,050 |
| OTHER 3/ | 5,803 | 5,545 | 5,520 | 5,920 | 5,802 | 5,750 |
| WORLD | 4,640,686 | 4,713,731 | 4,901,524 | 7,056,897 | 7,426,966 | 7,800,541 |

1/ Forecast.

2/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.

3/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Mali, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, Cyprus, Solomon Islands, Israel, Switzerland, Austria, Chad, and Liberia.

WORLD UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION BY TYPE

World unmanufactured tobacco production for 1992 is estimated at 7.8 million tons (farm sales weight basis), up 5 percent from 1991. Estimated production by leaf type is as follows:

| Leaf Type | Revised 1990 | Revised 1991 | Preliminary 1992 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | -----1,000 | Metric tons----- | ----- |
| Flue-cured | 4,002 | 4,524 | 4,766 |
| Burley | 730 | 815 | 889 |
| Oriental | 814 | 784 | 855 |
| Dark air/sun-cured | 1,176 | 944 | 933 |
| Light air-cured | 71 | 81 | 88 |
| Dark air-cured, cigar | 205 | 214 | 208 |
| Dark fire-cured | 58 | 66 | 61 |
| Total <u>1/</u> | 7,057 | 7,427 | 7,801 |

1/ Individual types may not add to total due to rounding.

FLUE-CURED: World production is estimated at 4.8 million tons, up 5 percent from 1991 mainly because of an upward revision in Chinese production. Favorable weather and increased plantings are expected to boost production in Brazil and India. In Zimbabwe, production is expected to increase by only 9 percent despite a 23-percent increase in plantings because of a drought-induced reduction in estimated 1992 yields. In Canada, production is expected to rise, to 75,000 tons, in response to favorable grower prices in 1991. Preliminary assessments indicate 1992 flue-cured production in the United States will decrease by 2 percent, to 406,247 tons, because of reduced yields. In Indonesia, lower farmgate prices reportedly are responsible for the decline in 1992 plantings and production. Drought is expected to reduce 1992 Greek production of flue-cured tobacco by 18 percent, to 36,000 tons. In Italy, production is expected to drop to 50,000 tons because the EC-12 has announced it will enforce tobacco production quotas.

BURLEY: World production for 1992 is projected up 9 percent from last year, to 888,926 tons. Estimates for the major producers indicate burley production will increase in the United States, Malawi, and Brazil, but decline in Italy.

ORIENTAL: World production is forecast at 855,142 tons, 9 percent above 1991. In Turkey, the largest producer of oriental tobacco, 1992 production is expected to increase by 24 percent, to 280,000 tons, because the high prices paid for the 1991 crop encouraged increased plantings. In Bulgaria, production is forecast at 75,000 tons, up 27 percent from 1991 due to favorable grower prices. Production in Greece is forecast to fall 5 percent, to 110,000 tons, because of drought.

DARK AIR/SUN-CURED: World production for 1992 is estimated at 932,950 tons, down 1 percent from last year. India, the world's leading producer of dark air/sun-cured tobacco, is expected to harvest a 357,000 ton crop, up 3 percent from last year because 1991 grower prices were favorable. Chinese production is forecast at 110,000 tons, up 10 percent from 1991. Italy's 1992 crop is forecast at 35,000 tons, down from 55,000 last year due to the EC-12's intention to enforce the quota system. Unfavorable grower prices are expected to cut Indonesian production to 75,000 tons, down 19 percent from 1991. Lower yields are expected to reduce Brazil's 1992 production by 6 percent, to 67,000 tons. Dark air/sun-cured tobacco is grown in northeast Brazil where the weather has been less favorable than in 1991.

Arthur Hausmann (202) 720-8883

TABLE 11

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

| | AREA | | | PRODUCTION | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ |
| | -----Hectares----- | | | ----Metric tons---- | | |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Canada | 28,948 | 30,000 | 30,500 | 62,150 | 74,000 | 75,000 |
| Mexico | 7,160 | 3,590 | 7,290 | 11,380 | 8,290 | 11,600 |
| United States | 168,785 | 162,996 | 164,818 | 426,034 | 413,625 | 406,247 |
| Total | 204,893 | 196,586 | 202,608 | 499,564 | 495,915 | 492,847 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 29,500 | 32,480 | 40,000 | 43,645 | 58,520 | 55,000 |
| Brazil | 157,000 | 165,000 | 193,000 | 295,000 | 278,000 | 364,000 |
| Chile | 1,186 | 1,335 | 1,593 | 3,521 | 3,964 | 4,627 |
| Colombia | 2,791 | 2,170 | 1,870 | 5,203 | 3,916 | 3,230 |
| Ecuador | 650 | 650 | 650 | 1,575 | 1,575 | 1,575 |
| Peru | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,820 | 1,820 | 1,820 |
| Uruguay | 665 | 665 | 665 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Venezuela | 5,097 | 5,834 | 6,058 | 8,512 | 7,408 | 8,800 |
| Total | 198,089 | 209,334 | 245,036 | 360,526 | 356,453 | 440,302 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 232 | 252 | 301 | 539 | 469 | 626 |
| El Salvador | 377 | 366 | 366 | 621 | 670 | 670 |
| Guatemala | 763 | 598 | 863 | 1,419 | 1,103 | 1,576 |
| Honduras | 694 | 909 | 872 | 1,366 | 1,446 | 1,715 |
| Nicaragua | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Panama | 100 | 100 | 100 | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| Total | 2,666 | 2,725 | 3,002 | 5,125 | 4,868 | 5,767 |
| CARIBBEAN | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 1,590 | 1,660 | 1,660 | 3,176 | 3,312 | 3,312 |
| Jamaica | 547 | 547 | 547 | 1,212 | 1,212 | 1,212 |
| Total | 2,137 | 2,207 | 2,207 | 4,388 | 4,524 | 4,524 |
| EC-12 | | | | | | |
| France | 2,602 | 2,678 | 3,100 | 5,136 | 5,828 | 6,405 |
| Germany | 1,707 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,397 | 3,900 | 3,900 |
| Greece | 7,600 | 16,008 | 17,000 | 29,600 | 43,900 | 36,000 |
| Italy | 25,161 | 25,000 | 23,000 | 54,023 | 54,000 | 50,000 |
| Portugal | 1,838 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 4,350 | 4,733 | 4,733 |
| Spain | 13,700 | 16,300 | 16,600 | 27,000 | 32,500 | 33,000 |
| Total | 52,608 | 64,286 | 64,000 | 122,506 | 144,861 | 134,038 |
| EASTERN EUROPE | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 7,200 | 7,841 | 7,500 | 10,200 | 11,512 | 12,000 |
| Czechoslovakia | 3,000 | 2,286 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 3,709 |
| Hungary | 5,150 | 5,800 | 5,800 | 8,484 | 9,660 | 9,700 |
| Poland | 11,206 | 13,000 | 13,710 | 20,170 | 23,000 | 24,220 |
| Romania | 3,370 | 2,750 | 4,400 | 2,680 | 3,475 | 4,600 |
| Yugoslavia | 16,000 | 11,000 | 12,000 | 17,760 | 17,760 | 16,650 |
| Total | 45,926 | 42,677 | 45,410 | 63,294 | 69,407 | 70,879 |

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

JUNE 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11 (Continued)

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

| | AREA | | | PRODUCTION | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ |
| | -----Hectares----- | | | ---Metric tons--- | | |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | | | | | | |
| Angola | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,200 |
| Ethiopia | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 |
| Ghana | 3,160 | 3,230 | 3,230 | 1,464 | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| Kenya | 5,500 | 5,500 | 5,500 | 5,920 | 5,920 | 5,920 |
| Madagascar | 750 | 750 | 750 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Malawi | 16,600 | 17,500 | 18,500 | 21,818 | 25,747 | 25,500 |
| Mozambique | 1,270 | 1,270 | 1,270 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,350 |
| Nigeria | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,752 | 1,752 | 1,752 |
| South Africa | 21,126 | 19,510 | 20,500 | 23,368 | 27,283 | 29,545 |
| Tanzania | 18,218 | 18,218 | 18,218 | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| Uganda | 2,150 | 2,150 | 2,150 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Zaire | 880 | 880 | 880 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| Zambia | 2,850 | 2,850 | 2,850 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| Zimbabwe | 59,425 | 66,927 | 82,500 | 133,866 | 170,150 | 185,000 |
| Total | 137,729 | 144,585 | 162,148 | 213,588 | 257,952 | 274,817 |
| ASIA | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 14,175 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 14,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 |
| Burma | 5,800 | 5,800 | 5,800 | 13,200 | 13,200 | 13,200 |
| Cambodia | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,600 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| China | 1,342,000 | 1,453,000 | 1,461,000 | 2,259,000 | 2,698,000 | 2,800,000 |
| India | 88,600 | 103,342 | 140,000 | 100,840 | 109,500 | 153,000 |
| Indonesia | 75,500 | 79,000 | 70,000 | 49,980 | 52,450 | 47,350 |
| Japan | 19,660 | 19,213 | 18,000 | 50,540 | 43,599 | 46,200 |
| Korea North | 15,100 | 15,100 | 15,100 | 18,400 | 18,400 | 18,400 |
| Korea, South | 22,595 | 21,390 | 19,300 | 46,037 | 47,180 | 43,333 |
| Laos | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,025 | 1,025 | 1,025 |
| Malaysia | 10,168 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 10,517 | 10,400 | 10,400 |
| Pakistan | 11,516 | 14,157 | 18,433 | 24,988 | 31,032 | 40,000 |
| Philippines | 29,300 | 29,600 | 32,600 | 41,610 | 45,175 | 47,200 |
| Sri Lanka | 6,117 | 6,117 | 6,117 | 4,909 | 4,909 | 4,909 |
| Taiwan | 7,941 | 7,895 | 7,850 | 19,129 | 21,401 | 18,500 |
| Thailand | 24,775 | 26,400 | 31,200 | 32,500 | 34,000 | 40,000 |
| Vietnam | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 9,800 | 9,800 | 9,800 |
| Total | 1,688,997 | 1,823,764 | 1,868,150 | 2,697,675 | 3,154,271 | 3,307,517 |
| MIDDLE EAST | | | | | | |
| Iran | 2,750 | 2,750 | 2,750 | 5,300 | 5,300 | 5,300 |
| Jordan | 2,953 | 2,953 | 2,953 | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,800 |
| Syria | 1,158 | 1,202 | 1,450 | 2,828 | 2,823 | 2,900 |
| Turkey | 681 | 750 | 750 | 1,435 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Yemen | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,300 | 5,720 | 5,720 | 5,720 |
| Total | 10,842 | 10,955 | 11,203 | 18,083 | 18,143 | 18,220 |
| OCEANIA | | | | | | |
| Australia | 4,727 | 4,932 | 4,900 | 13,327 | 13,420 | 13,500 |
| New Zealand | 583 | 583 | 583 | 1,520 | 1,520 | 1,520 |
| Total | 5,310 | 5,515 | 5,483 | 14,847 | 14,940 | 15,020 |
| OTHER 2/ | 3,030 | 3,023 | 3,033 | 2,496 | 2,490 | 2,513 |
| WORLD | 2,352,227 | 2,505,657 | 2,612,280 | 4,002,092 | 4,523,824 | 4,766,444 |

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Reunion, Mali, Sierra Leone, Cyprus and Morocco.

JUNE 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12

BURLEY TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

| | AREA | | | | PRODUCTION | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----|------------|-------------------|---------|----|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1/ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1/ |
| | -----Hectares----- | | | | | ---Metric tons--- | | |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 10,917 | 10,816 | 22,460 | | 18,013 | 23,060 | 17,290 | |
| United States | 109,798 | 126,316 | 127,854 | | 271,218 | 298,546 | 309,410 | |
| Total | 120,715 | 137,132 | 150,314 | | 289,231 | 321,606 | 326,700 | |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 13,200 | 23,010 | 28,000 | | 17,450 | 28,830 | 44,500 | |
| Brazil | 35,000 | 34,000 | 38,000 | | 57,000 | 53,000 | 68,000 | |
| Chile | 2,531 | 2,849 | 3,372 | | 8,639 | 9,632 | 11,660 | |
| Colombia | 2,521 | 3,165 | 2,974 | | 3,870 | 4,905 | 4,588 | |
| Ecuador | 700 | 700 | 700 | | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 | |
| Paraguay | 65 | 65 | 65 | | 50 | 50 | 55 | |
| Peru | 400 | 400 | 400 | | 380 | 380 | 380 | |
| Uruguay | 65 | 65 | 65 | | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| Venezuela | 2,915 | 3,237 | 3,850 | | 5,085 | 4,640 | 6,000 | |
| Total | 57,397 | 67,491 | 77,426 | | 94,224 | 103,187 | 136,933 | |
| CENTRAL AMERICA | | | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 133 | 119 | 176 | | 236 | 186 | 329 | |
| El Salvador | 166 | 195 | 195 | | 349 | 368 | 368 | |
| Guatemala | 5,191 | 5,039 | 6,987 | | 8,824 | 8,655 | 13,249 | |
| Honduras | 1,217 | 1,150 | 2,130 | | 1,572 | 1,458 | 3,410 | |
| Nicaragua | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 | | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | |
| Panama | 380 | 380 | 380 | | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| Total | 8,237 | 8,033 | 11,018 | | 14,281 | 13,967 | 20,656 | |
| CARIBBEAN | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 1,075 | 1,090 | 1,090 | | 2,091 | 2,400 | 2,400 | |
| EC-12 | | | | | | | | |
| France | 1,395 | 1,521 | 2,100 | | 3,779 | 4,184 | 5,645 | |
| Germany | 2,614 | 1,151 | 1,150 | | 5,230 | 2,650 | 2,650 | |
| Greece | 1,800 | 2,976 | 3,200 | | 4,268 | 10,250 | 9,000 | |
| Italy | 16,299 | 17,500 | 16,000 | | 54,898 | 59,100 | 54,000 | |
| Portugal | 419 | 450 | 450 | | 1,223 | 1,315 | 1,315 | |
| Spain | 9,200 | 7,700 | 8,300 | | 15,600 | 13,000 | 14,100 | |
| Total | 31,727 | 31,298 | 31,200 | | 84,998 | 90,499 | 86,710 | |
| OTHER W. EUROPE | | | | | | | | |
| Switzerland | 671 | 633 | 628 | | 1,265 | 1,365 | 1,320 | |
| EASTERN EUROPE | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 3,400 | 2,110 | 2,100 | | 4,200 | 3,400 | 3,400 | |
| Czechoslovakia | 750 | 907 | 800 | | 1,000 | 1,415 | 1,240 | |
| Hungary | 120 | 150 | 150 | | 200 | 220 | 235 | |
| Poland | 2,984 | 3,400 | 3,400 | | 4,030 | 4,590 | 4,590 | |
| Romania | 4,200 | 1,950 | 3,600 | | 4,175 | 2,780 | 3,900 | |
| Yugoslavia | 2,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | | 3,330 | 6,660 | 3,330 | |
| Total | 13,454 | 12,517 | 12,050 | | 16,935 | 19,065 | 16,695 | |

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

JUNE 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12 (Continued)

BURLEY TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

| | -----AREA----- | | | -----PRODUCTION----- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ |
| | -----Hectares----- | | | ----Metric tons---- | | |
| NORTH AFRICA | | | | | | |
| Libya | 360 | 360 | 360 | 859 | 859 | 859 |
| Morocco | 5,640 | 4,813 | 5,400 | 6,667 | 5,580 | 6,100 |
| Tunisia | 5,500 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,215 | 6,300 | 6,300 |
| Total | 11,500 | 11,173 | 11,760 | 13,741 | 12,739 | 13,259 |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | | | | | | |
| Angola | 250 | 250 | 250 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Kenya | 250 | 250 | 250 | 278 | 278 | 278 |
| Madagascar | 2,150 | 2,150 | 2,150 | 1,545 | 1,545 | 1,545 |
| Malawi | 53,000 | 60,000 | 75,000 | 64,019 | 75,013 | 85,000 |
| Mozambique | 950 | 950 | 950 | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| South Africa | 109 | 126 | 125 | 107 | 67 | 55 |
| Swaziland | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Tanzania | 200 | 200 | 200 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Zaire | 650 | 650 | 650 | 660 | 660 | 660 |
| Zambia | 650 | 650 | 650 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| Zimbabwe | 3,267 | 4,375 | 5,600 | 5,893 | 7,893 | 10,200 |
| Total | 61,576 | 69,701 | 85,925 | 74,807 | 87,761 | 100,043 |
| ASIA | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 0 | 350 | 350 | 0 | 280 | 280 |
| China | 25,000 | 30,000 | 35,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 | 54,000 |
| India | 8,300 | 12,200 | 15,100 | 8,200 | 12,000 | 16,500 |
| Indonesia | 40 | 68 | 140 | 50 | 80 | 170 |
| Japan | 8,560 | 8,248 | 8,000 | 25,785 | 22,921 | 24,000 |
| Korea, North | 8,744 | 9,281 | 9,200 | 20,176 | 22,516 | 22,800 |
| Malaysia | 320 | 400 | 400 | 480 | 600 | 600 |
| Pakistan | 322 | 313 | 526 | 600 | 610 | 1,000 |
| Philippines | 8,500 | 9,200 | 10,800 | 17,260 | 22,665 | 23,600 |
| Sri Lanka | 843 | 843 | 843 | 1,347 | 1,347 | 1,347 |
| Thailand | 8,200 | 9,420 | 13,500 | 20,500 | 24,300 | 35,000 |
| Total | 68,829 | 80,323 | 93,859 | 134,398 | 157,319 | 179,297 |
| MIDDLE EAST | | | | | | |
| Syria | 1,471 | 1,767 | 1,900 | 3,492 | 4,041 | 3,980 |
| Turkey | 54 | 60 | 60 | 119 | 100 | 100 |
| Total | 1,525 | 1,827 | 1,960 | 3,611 | 4,141 | 4,080 |
| OCEANIA | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 17 | 17 | 17 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| OTHER 2/ | | | | | | |
| | 636 | 726 | 706 | 868 | 810 | 803 |
| WORLD | 377,359 | 421,961 | 477,953 | 730,480 | 814,889 | 888,926 |

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Haiti, Austria, and Ghana.

TABLE 13
ORIENTAL TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

| | AREA | | | | PRODUCTION | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----|-------------------|---------|---------|----|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1/ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1/ |
| | -----Hectares----- | | | | ---Metric tons--- | | | |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 310 | 130 | 150 | | 210 | 140 | 40 | |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | |
| Chile | 90 | 84 | 115 | | 148 | 123 | 205 | |
| CENTRAL AMERICA | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | 76 | 76 | 76 | | 81 | 84 | 84 | |
| Honduras | 33 | 27 | 35 | | 27 | 15 | 32 | |
| Panama | 40 | 40 | 40 | | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Total | 149 | 143 | 151 | | 117 | 108 | 125 | |
| EC-12 | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | 67,059 | 64,000 | 65,000 | | 100,500 | 116,000 | 110,000 | |
| Italy | 10,870 | 11,000 | 10,500 | | 19,021 | 19,500 | 19,000 | |
| Total | 77,929 | 75,000 | 75,500 | | 119,521 | 135,500 | 129,000 | |
| EASTERN EUROPE | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 42,291 | 50,000 | 58,000 | | 52,458 | 58,985 | 75,000 | |
| Romania | 5,040 | 1,930 | 4,000 | | 4,185 | 2,800 | 4,500 | |
| Yugoslavia | 27,000 | 30,000 | 32,000 | | 25,530 | 37,740 | 35,853 | |
| Total | 74,331 | 81,930 | 94,000 | | 82,173 | 99,525 | 115,353 | |
| FSU-12 2/ | 103,820 | 105,120 | 107,600 | | 250,000 | 257,000 | 257,000 | |
| NORTH AFRICA | | | | | | | | |
| Libya | 240 | 240 | 240 | | 58 | 58 | 58 | |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,750 | |
| Malawi | 450 | 1,100 | 1,500 | | 180 | 530 | 600 | |
| South Africa | 916 | 880 | 900 | | 503 | 475 | 535 | |
| Zimbabwe | 232 | 345 | 290 | | 44 | 64 | 50 | |
| Total | 3,098 | 3,825 | 4,190 | | 2,477 | 2,819 | 2,935 | |
| ASIA | | | | | | | | |
| China | 5,000 | 6,000 | 7,000 | | 6,500 | 7,000 | 7,700 | |
| Pakistan | 10,493 | 10,250 | 11,667 | | 18,360 | 18,002 | 21,000 | |
| Philippines | 30 | 31 | 38 | | 30 | 32 | 38 | |
| Thailand | 13,760 | 10,600 | 13,800 | | 14,450 | 9,728 | 13,000 | |
| Total | 29,283 | 26,881 | 32,505 | | 39,340 | 34,762 | 41,738 | |
| MIDDLE EAST | | | | | | | | |
| Iran | 10,470 | 10,470 | 10,470 | | 12,500 | 12,500 | 12,500 | |
| Iraq | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | | 2,180 | 2,180 | 2,180 | |
| Israel | 200 | 0 | 0 | | 120 | 0 | 0 | |
| Lebanon | 3,750 | 3,750 | 3,750 | | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | |
| Syria | 9,883 | 10,995 | 11,460 | | 6,430 | 8,548 | 8,997 | |
| Turkey | 319,170 | 276,134 | 300,000 | | 294,026 | 225,638 | 280,000 | |
| Total | 345,473 | 303,349 | 327,680 | | 320,256 | 253,866 | 308,677 | |
| OTHER 3/ | 17 | 17 | 17 | | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| WORLD | 634,740 | 596,719 | 642,148 | | 814,311 | 783,912 | 855,142 | |

1/ Forecast.

2/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.

3/ Includes Cyprus.

JUNE 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 14
DARK AIR/SUN-CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

| | AREA | | | PRODUCTION | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ |
| | ----Hectares---- | | | ---Metric tons--- | | |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Canada | 365 | 300 | 250 | 855 | 650 | 525 |
| United States | 1,409 | 1,785 | 1,874 | 3,469 | 4,037 | 4,218 |
| Total | 1,774 | 2,085 | 2,124 | 4,324 | 4,687 | 4,743 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 6,800 | 8,350 | 8,700 | 5,604 | 6,340 | 9,700 |
| Bolivia | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| Brazil | 76,000 | 74,000 | 74,000 | 62,000 | 71,000 | 67,000 |
| Chile | 102 | 81 | 159 | 477 | 357 | 713 |
| Colombia | 14,078 | 13,490 | 13,790 | 21,229 | 20,428 | 20,892 |
| Ecuador | 325 | 325 | 325 | 450 | 450 | 450 |
| Paraguay | 2,800 | 3,550 | 5,100 | 6,021 | 7,705 | 11,000 |
| Peru | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| Total | 102,155 | 101,846 | 104,124 | 97,831 | 108,330 | 111,805 |
| CARIBBEAN | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 12,165 | 15,700 | 15,700 | 9,818 | 19,600 | 19,600 |
| EC-12 | | | | | | |
| France | 6,707 | 6,338 | 5,538 | 19,369 | 19,487 | 16,171 |
| Germany | 280 | 280 | 280 | 470 | 470 | 470 |
| Italy | 29,809 | 22,000 | 14,000 | 75,630 | 55,000 | 35,000 |
| Total | 36,796 | 28,618 | 19,818 | 95,469 | 74,957 | 51,641 |
| EASTERN EUROPE | | | | | | |
| Albania | 24,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Hungary | 3420 | 3810 | 3550 | 5662 | 8730 | 8200 |
| Poland | 7,870 | 8,300 | 8,300 | 15,930 | 16,600 | 16,600 |
| Romania | 4,235 | 3,230 | 8,000 | 3,160 | 4,845 | 11,000 |
| Total | 39,525 | 39,340 | 43,850 | 39,752 | 45,175 | 50,800 |
| NORTH AFRICA | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,700 | 4,390 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Libya | 300 | 300 | 300 | 533 | 533 | 533 |
| Morocco | 101 | 74 | 50 | 402 | 319 | 150 |
| Total | 3,301 | 3,274 | 3,050 | 5,325 | 5,852 | 5,683 |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | | | | | | |
| Angola | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Burundi | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| Congo | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 750 | 750 | 750 |
| Cote D' Ivorie | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 2,490 | 2,490 | 2,490 |
| Madagascar | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Malawi | 4,660 | 5,500 | 3,000 | 1,635 | 2,100 | 800 |
| Mali | 333 | 333 | 333 | 183 | 183 | 183 |
| Mozambique | 400 | 400 | 400 | 230 | 230 | 230 |
| Nigeria | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,070 | 1,070 | 1,070 |
| South Africa | 2,865 | 2,611 | 2,600 | 3,262 | 2,625 | 3,140 |
| Swaziland | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Togo | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Zaire | 450 | 450 | 450 | 532 | 532 | 532 |
| Total | 27,708 | 28,294 | 25,783 | 14,652 | 14,480 | 13,695 |
| ASIA | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 26,325 | 21,515 | 21,515 | 26,000 | 19,685 | 19,685 |
| Burma | 49,200 | 49,200 | 49,200 | 31,800 | 31,800 | 31,800 |
| Cambodia | 6,400 | 6,400 | 6,400 | 3,800 | 3,800 | 3,800 |
| China | 150,000 | 100,000 | 105,000 | 237,000 | 100,000 | 110,000 |
| India | 320,450 | 273,100 | 281,500 | 449,360 | 345,000 | 357,000 |
| Indonesia | 147,100 | 140,000 | 115,000 | 88,235 | 92,470 | 75,000 |
| Korea, North | 15,100 | 15,100 | 15,100 | 18,400 | 18,400 | 18,400 |
| Laos | 2,850 | 2,850 | 2,850 | 1,975 | 1,975 | 1,975 |
| Pakistan | 17,316 | 22,000 | 22,000 | 19,966 | 25,500 | 25,500 |
| Sri Lanka | 1,726 | 1,726 | 1,726 | 1,654 | 1,654 | 1,654 |
| Vietnam | 20,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 18,200 | 18,200 | 18,200 |
| Total | 756,467 | 651,891 | 640,291 | 896,390 | 658,484 | 663,014 |
| MIDDLE EAST | | | | | | |
| Iran | 4,780 | 4,780 | 4,780 | 7,200 | 7,200 | 7,200 |
| Oman | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| United Arab Em. | 350 | 350 | 350 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Total | 6,930 | 6,930 | 6,930 | 11,200 | 11,200 | 11,200 |
| OTHER 2/ | | | | | | |
| | 786 | 731 | 731 | 765 | 769 | 769 |
| WORLD | 987,607 | 878,709 | 862,401 | 1,175,526 | 943,534 | 932,950 |

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Solomon Islands, Uruguay, Panama, Haiti, Ghana, St Vincent, and Benin.

JUNE 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15
LIGHT AIR-CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

| | AREA | | | | PRODUCTION | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------|---------|--|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ | |
| | ----Hectares---- | | | | ---Metric tons--- | | |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 2,931 | 2,050 | 2,030 | 4,090 | 3,740 | 1,940 | |
| United States | 4,332 | 5,020 | 4,332 | 7,401 | 9,040 | 7,038 | |
| Total | 7,263 | 7,070 | 6,362 | 11,491 | 12,780 | 8,978 | |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 620 | 738 | 840 | 855 | 733 | 700 | |
| Brazil | 8,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 13,000 | 14,000 | 18,000 | |
| Colombia | 1,035 | 664 | 830 | 1,558 | 996 | 1,250 | |
| Peru | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Total | 9,755 | 11,502 | 11,770 | 15,513 | 15,829 | 20,050 | |
| CENTRAL AMERICA | | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 430 | 355 | 441 | 882 | 613 | 893 | |
| Guatemala | 214 | 201 | 203 | 244 | 319 | 259 | |
| Honduras | 126 | 200 | 95 | 181 | 221 | 150 | |
| Nicaragua | 140 | 140 | 140 | 300 | 300 | 300 | |
| Total | 910 | 896 | 879 | 1,607 | 1,453 | 1,602 | |
| EC-12 | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 1,279 | 1,270 | 1,270 | 3,050 | 3,480 | 3,480 | |
| Italy | 1,623 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 3,234 | 3,900 | 3,500 | |
| Total | 2,902 | 3,270 | 3,070 | 6,284 | 7,380 | 6,980 | |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | 810 | 810 | 810 | 600 | 600 | 600 | |
| Congo | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,050 | |
| Madagascar | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,455 | 1,455 | 1,455 | |
| Niger | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 930 | 930 | 930 | |
| Nigeria | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 6,401 | 6,401 | 6,401 | |
| Reunion | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| South Africa | 438 | 300 | 375 | 245 | 150 | 325 | |
| Zaire | 370 | 370 | 370 | 532 | 532 | 532 | |
| Total | 11,518 | 11,380 | 11,455 | 11,313 | 11,218 | 11,393 | |
| ASIA | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 0 | 6,135 | 6,135 | 0 | 6,580 | 6,580 | |
| India | 3,750 | 3,550 | 6,600 | 6,000 | 5,500 | 12,000 | |
| Japan | 1,744 | 1,463 | 1,300 | 4,217 | 3,377 | 3,100 | |
| Korea, South | 6,800 | 6,800 | 6,800 | 9,200 | 9,200 | 9,200 | |
| Pakistan | 1,264 | 1,675 | 2,000 | 4,126 | 5,662 | 6,500 | |
| Sri Lanka | 3,479 | 3,479 | 3,479 | 1,090 | 1,090 | 1,090 | |
| Total | 17,037 | 23,102 | 26,314 | 24,633 | 31,409 | 38,470 | |
| MIDDLE EAST | | | | | | | |
| Syria | 245 | 477 | 450 | 257 | 583 | 410 | |
| WORLD | | | | | | | |
| | 49,630 | 57,697 | 60,300 | 71,098 | 80,652 | 87,883 | |

1/ Forecast.

JUNE 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 16
DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO, CIGAR
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

| | AREA | | | PRODUCTION | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ |
| | -----Hectares----- | | | ---Metric tons--- | | |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Canada | 33 | 25 | 25 | 52 | 40 | 40 |
| Mexico | 0 | 1,280 | 800 | 0 | 2,060 | 1,080 |
| United States | 6,312 | 6,611 | 6,393 | 13,734 | 14,369 | 13,783 |
| Total | 6,345 | 7,916 | 7,218 | 13,786 | 16,469 | 14,903 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 6,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 8,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Colombia | 132 | 190 | 174 | 200 | 282 | 270 |
| Ecuador | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| Total | 6,257 | 5,315 | 5,299 | 8,325 | 6,407 | 6,395 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Honduras | 570 | 570 | 580 | 1,459 | 1,450 | 1,475 |
| Nicaragua | 450 | 450 | 450 | 950 | 950 | 950 |
| Panama | 180 | 180 | 180 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Total | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,210 | 2,504 | 2,495 | 2,520 |
| CARIBBEAN | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 44,000 | 44,000 | 44,000 |
| Jamaica | 628 | 628 | 628 | 1127 | 1127 | 1127 |
| Total | 50,628 | 50,628 | 50,628 | 45,127 | 45,127 | 45,127 |
| EC-12 | | | | | | |
| Belgium-Lux | 461 | 468 | 468 | 1553 | 450 | 1800 |
| Spain | 550 | 420 | 395 | 900 | 673 | 630 |
| Total | 1,011 | 888 | 863 | 2,453 | 1,123 | 2,430 |
| EASTERN EUROPE | | | | | | |
| Poland | 46 | 20 | 20 | 70 | 30 | 30 |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | 2,590 | 2,590 | 2,590 | 4,900 | 4,900 | 4,900 |
| Cent. Afr. Rep. | 750 | 750 | 750 | 650 | 650 | 650 |
| Uganda | 2,150 | 2,150 | 2,150 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Total | 5,490 | 5,490 | 5,490 | 7,550 | 7,550 | 7,550 |
| ASIA | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 0 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 455 | 455 |
| China | 70,600 | 71,000 | 72,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 | 85,000 |
| Indonesia | 18,530 | 21,500 | 18,000 | 20,600 | 25,850 | 21,620 |
| Philippines | 12,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 11,230 | 15,000 | 14,000 |
| Thailand | 16,360 | 15,800 | 15,000 | 8,180 | 7,900 | 7,800 |
| Total | 117,490 | 122,800 | 119,500 | 125,010 | 134,205 | 128,875 |
| OTHER 2/ | | | | | | |
| | 326 | 299 | 335 | 332 | 298 | 353 |
| WORLD | | | | | | |
| | 188,793 | 194,556 | 190,563 | 205,157 | 213,704 | 208,183 |

1/ Forecast.

2/ Includes Costa Rica, St. Vincent, Chad, and Turkey.

JUNE 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17

DARK FIRE-CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

| | AREA | | | PRODUCTION | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 1/ |
| | -----Hectares----- | | | ---Metric tons--- | | |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 800 | 800 | 1,200 | 960 | 960 | 1,780 |
| United States | 6,251 | 6,486 | 6,530 | 15,866 | 14,917 | 15,649 |
| Total | 7,051 | 7,286 | 7,730 | 16,826 | 15,877 | 17,429 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 35 | 32 | 35 | 34 | 20 | 30 |
| EC-12 | | | | | | |
| Italy | 3,957 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 8,040 | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| EASTERN EUROPE | | | | | | |
| Poland | 3648 | 4000 | 4000 | 9800 | 10560 | 10560 |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | | | | | | |
| Benin | 66 | 66 | 66 | 133 | 133 | 133 |
| Ghana | 315 | 190 | 190 | 139 | 100 | 100 |
| Kenya | 3,055 | 3,055 | 3,055 | 3,712 | 3,712 | 3,712 |
| Liberia | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Malawi | 25,400 | 33,000 | 30,000 | 14,000 | 22,000 | 15,000 |
| Mali | 333 | 333 | 333 | 183 | 183 | 183 |
| Mozambique | 80 | 80 | 80 | 170 | 170 | 170 |
| Sierra Leone | 198 | 198 | 198 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Tanzania | 2,832 | 2,832 | 2,832 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Togo | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Zaire | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 986 | 986 | 986 |
| Total | 35,639 | 43,114 | 40,114 | 23,533 | 31,494 | 24,494 |
| WORLD | 50,330 | 58,432 | 55,879 | 58,233 | 66,451 | 61,013 |

1/ Forecast

JUNE 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

WORLD SUNFLOWERSEED PRODUCTION

World sunflowerseed production for 1991/92 is estimated at 20.7 million tons, down 8 percent from last year's record 22.6 million. Harvested area is expected to reached a record 16.4 million hectares, up marginally from last year. Yield is estimated at 1.26 tons per hectare, down 9 percent from 1990/91 and 10 percent below the record level of 1.40 set in 1989/90. Total harvested area has increased over 32 percent since 1980, while production, bolstered by higher yields, has climbed over 68 percent during this period. The interest in sunflowerseed for its superior oil and meal products has encouraged many countries to increase or initiate production over the last 10 years. These include India, France, Italy, Morocco, Turkey, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe. In the United States, price competition and the opportunity to shift to more profitable crops reduced the area planted to sunflowers. However, in 1991, price incentives for minor oilseed crops in the United States sparked renewed interest in sunflower plantings. The accompanying table provides the official USDA database for harvested area, yield, and production from 1982/83 through 1991/92.

FORMER USSR: The newly independent states of the former Soviet Union are, as a group, both the world's largest producer and consumer of sunflowerseed, accounting for 27 percent of the world's total output. Sunflowerseed is the major oilseed crop in the former Soviet Union, accounting for nearly one-half of all domestic oilseed production. The next largest oilseed crop is cottonseed, which accounts for approximately 37 percent. Soybeans, rapeseed, and flaxseed together make up the bulk of the remaining 14 percent. The 1991/92 sunflowerseed harvest is estimated at 5.6 million tons from 4.5 million hectares, down 4 percent from last year's record area and well below the record 7.4 million tons harvested in 1973. Yield, estimated at 1.25 metric tons per hectare, is the lowest since 1984/85.

ARGENTINA: Argentina is the world's second largest single producer of sunflowerseed, accounting for 16 percent of total output. Second only to soybeans, sunflowerseed production accounts for 22 percent of Argentina's total oilseed output of 14.8 million tons in 1991/92. Sunflowerseed production is estimated at 3.3 million tons, 15 percent below last year's output of 3.9 million.

Sunflowers are grown throughout the Pampean region, with production concentrated in southwestern Buenos Aires province. Planted area has increased in recent years as farmers are increasingly satisfied with highly productive and drought-tolerant hybrids. Harvested area during 1991/92 reached 2.5 million hectares, up 0.2 million or 9 percent above 1990/91. However, unfavorable growing conditions late in the season reduced yields to 1.32 tons per hectare, the lowest level since 1983.

EC-12: The EC-12's 1992/93 sunflowerseed production is estimated at 3.9 million tons, down 0.3 million or 7 percent below the record crop of 1990/91. The EC-12 ranks as the world's second largest producer in 1991/92, up from sixth a decade ago. Spain and France are the largest producers, together accounting for 89 percent of area and 87 percent of production in 1991/92. The 1991 crop season was particularly dry in Spain. Sunflowers, more drought-resistant than grains, are suited to Spain's arid climate. However, losses in both area and yield due to dry weather reduced output to 0.9 million tons, down 31 percent from last season. In contrast, France experienced good growing conditions during 1991/92. While harvested area declined by 10 percent from 1990/91, yields pushed output to a record 2.5 million tons, up 0.1 million.

High yields and near record area in the EC-12 could have an elevating effect on the calculation of sunflowerseed support prices. Under the new oilseed price support regime, prices are based on area and adjusted for regional yield differences. For the 1992/93 crop, producers have expressed uncertainty and lack of familiarization with the new regime. This will likely temper producer planting decisions. Spain is an exception. It has estimated 1992/93 sunflowerseed area well above their threshold level and have requested an exemption from any price support penalties.

CHINA: Sunflowerseed is a relatively minor oilseed crop in China, yet its output is the world's fifth largest, contributing 5 percent of total production. The 1991/92 harvest is estimated at 1.1 million tons, down 18 percent from 1990/91 and 36 percent below the record 1.7 million tons produced in 1985/86. The Chinese primarily grow sunflowerseed for oil, but consumer demand for the seed as a snack food is increasing. Production is concentrated in the northern and western provinces of Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Zinjiang, Shanxi, and Hebei. Sunflowerseed area has been gradually declining from a peak of 1.47 million hectares in 1985/86 to 750,000 estimated for 1991/92. Sunflower producers have experienced problems with low yields due to disease and view other crops as more profitable. In 1989, the sunflowerseed crop was adversely affected by a severe summer drought. Production rebounded in 1990/91 due to improved weather and the incentive of higher government oilseed prices. Producers increased sunflower area in 1991/92, but a return to more normal growing conditions reduced yields by 22 percent from the previous year's level, to just above the 5-year average.

INDIA: While India boasts the world's third largest cultivated sunflower area, low yields place it in a tie with China for fifth position in terms of production. Producer interest in sunflowers has resulted in an increase in area of 1,500 percent in the past decade, from 119,000 hectares in 1980/81 to a record 1.8 million in 1991/92. Production during 1991/92 is estimated at 1.1 million tons, up 24 percent from the previous season. In addition to a 10-percent increase in area, the 1991/92 sunflower crop benefited from a favorable monsoon season.

EASTERN EUROPE: Eastern Europe ranks as the world's fourth largest producer of sunflowerseed, accounting for about 13 percent of world production. The 1991/92 crop is estimated at 2.2 million tons, up 83,000 tons or 4 percent from 1990/91. Hungary, with 32 percent of total production, is Eastern Europe's largest producer. Production in 1991/92 is estimated at 700,000 tons, up 4 percent from last season. Romanian output is pegged at 535,000 tons, down 4 percent from last year and down 47 percent below the record of 1.0 million tons produced in 1986/87. Yugoslavia harvested only 190,000 hectares in 1991/92, down 11 percent from 1990/91. As a result, output fell 10 percent, from 422,000 tons produced in 1990/91 to 380,000 in 1991/92, the smallest crop since 1985. Bulgaria harvested an estimated 442,000 tons in 1991/92, up 18 percent from last season. Yields were up an average of 4 percent from a year ago, while harvested area climbed to an estimated 270,000 hectares, the largest area in over a decade.

UNITED STATES: The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates the 1991/92 sunflowerseed harvest at 1.6 million tons, up 0.6 million or 59 percent from 1990/91. Harvested area reached an estimated 1.1 million hectares, up 44 percent from last year. This is the largest harvested area since 1985. The U.S. sunflowerseed crop had been trending downward since the record harvest of 3.3 million tons set in 1979. During 1991, producers planted more sunflowers in response to the new price protection incentives outlined for minor oilseed crops in last year's farm legislation. Located mainly in the Northern Plains of the United States, sunflowerseed competes mainly with spring wheat and barley for area. Higher prices for wheat this past year have led producers to indicate a slight reduction in their sunflowerseed acres for 1992.

Rod Paschal (202) 720-0881

TABLE 18

World Sunflowerseed Harvested Area (1,000 hectares)

| | 82/83 | 83/84 | 84/85 | 85/86 | 86/87 | 87/88 | 88/89 | 89/90 | Prel. 90/91 | Est. 91/92 | 91/92 Change | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Amount | Percent |
| <i>World Total</i> | <i>13,387</i> | <i>13,269</i> | <i>14,350</i> | <i>15,809</i> | <i>14,112</i> | <i>15,522</i> | <i>14,960</i> | <i>15,643</i> | <i>16,394</i> | <i>16,400</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>0.0</i> |
| Former USSR | 4,250 | 4,266 | 3,907 | 4,053 | 3,848 | 4,156 | 4,280 | 4,460 | 4,665 | 4,500 | -165 | -3.5 |
| Argentina | 1,902 | 1,989 | 2,350 | 3,046 | 1,800 | 2,058 | 2,200 | 2,800 | 2,300 | 2,500 | 200 | 8.7 |
| EC-12 | 1,228 | 1,472 | 1,646 | 2,020 | 2,148 | 2,300 | 2,164 | 2,125 | 2,600 | 2,350 | -250 | -9.6 |
| Spain | 870 | 950 | 1,007 | 1,215 | 1,070 | 994 | 921 | 977 | 1,201 | 1,070 | -131 | -10.9 |
| France | 283 | 416 | 476 | 591 | 849 | 965 | 951 | 907 | 1,140 | 1,028 | -112 | -9.8 |
| Italy | 51 | 72 | 83 | 94 | 104 | 200 | 165 | 134 | 173 | 146 | -27 | -15.6 |
| Portugal | 20 | 25 | 38 | 40 | 44 | 43 | 75 | 66 | 50 | 47 | -3 | -6.0 |
| Germany | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 18 | 44 | 26 | 144.4 |
| Greece | 4 | 9 | 42 | 80 | 79 | 90 | 42 | 26 | 18 | 15 | -3 | -16.7 |
| India | 462 | 696 | 835 | 750 | 992 | 1,651 | 1,104 | 1,192 | 1,642 | 1,800 | 158 | 9.6 |
| Eastern Europe | 1,206 | 1,137 | 1,158 | 1,211 | 1,332 | 1,375 | 1,311 | 1,265 | 1,227 | 1,266 | 39 | 3.2 |
| Romania | 496 | 490 | 480 | 466 | 470 | 455 | 444 | 434 | 395 | 400 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Hungary | 297 | 287 | 317 | 343 | 391 | 376 | 363 | 356 | 346 | 350 | 4 | 1.2 |
| Bulgaria | 253 | 262 | 253 | 267 | 255 | 266 | 265 | 240 | 238 | 270 | 32 | 13.4 |
| Yugoslavia | 138 | 76 | 81 | 112 | 189 | 251 | 209 | 204 | 214 | 190 | -24 | -11.2 |
| Czechoslovakia | 22 | 22 | 27 | 23 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 31 | 34 | 56 | 22 | 64.7 |
| United States | 1,912 | 1,240 | 1,494 | 1,151 | 791 | 718 | 777 | 723 | 749 | 1,081 | 332 | 44.3 |
| China | 814 | 733 | 1,013 | 1,474 | 1,107 | 887 | 830 | 716 | 713 | 750 | 37 | 5.2 |
| Turkey | 530 | 550 | 565 | 643 | 689 | 775 | 700 | 800 | 700 | 550 | -150 | -21.4 |
| Rep. of South Africa | 325 | 322 | 310 | 323 | 383 | 462 | 410 | 519 | 575 | 454 | -121 | -21.0 |
| Zimbabwe | 16 | 36 | 35 | 51 | 87 | 100 | 102 | 123 | 152 | 170 | 18 | 11.8 |
| Morocco | 19 | 20 | 29 | 34 | 44 | 60 | 88 | 110 | 160 | 145 | -15 | -9.4 |
| Burma | 110 | 140 | 161 | 233 | 249 | 261 | 182 | 134 | 150 | 176 | 26 | 17.3 |
| Canada | 77 | 47 | 89 | 71 | 26 | 34 | 43 | 55 | 65 | 86 | 21 | 32.3 |
| Tanzania | 80 | 80 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 85 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Australia | 176 | 234 | 354 | 277 | 178 | 202 | 185 | 66 | 198 | 74 | -124 | -62.6 |
| Uruguay | 28 | 62 | 39 | 75 | 44 | 44 | 57 | 48 | 65 | 68 | 3 | 4.6 |
| Ethiopia | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Zambia | 48 | 58 | 63 | 60 | 30 | 35 | 42 | 44 | 45 | 40 | -5 | -11.1 |
| Pakistan | 23 | 18 | 20 | 33 | 45 | 43 | 29 | 26 | 47 | 40 | -7 | -14.9 |
| Egypt | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 30 | 12 | 66.7 |
| Mozambique | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 30 | -5 | -14.3 |
| Austria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 21 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 2 | 8.7 |
| Venezuela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 45 | 115 | 110 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Iran | 10 | 10 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Israel | 9 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 16 | 12 | 300.0 |
| Kenya | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | -1 | -6.3 |
| Iraq | 9 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mexico | 20 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Chile | 3 | 5 | 20 | 30 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 12 | -2 | -14.3 |
| Syria | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Uganda | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Paraguay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Brazil | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Colombia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 100.0 |

TABLE 19

World Sunflowerseed Yields

(Metric tons per hectare)

| | 82/83 | 83/84 | 84/85 | 85/86 | 86/87 | 87/88 | 88/89 | 89/90 | Prel. | Est. | 91/92 Change | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 90/91 | 91/92 | Amount | Percent |
| <i>World Average</i> | <i>0.97</i> | <i>0.99</i> | <i>1.01</i> | <i>1.07</i> | <i>1.25</i> | <i>1.31</i> | <i>1.24</i> | <i>1.40</i> | <i>1.38</i> | <i>1.26</i> | <i>-0.12</i> | <i>-8.5</i> |
| Argentina | 1.26 | 1.11 | 1.45 | 1.35 | 1.39 | 1.36 | 1.46 | 1.36 | 1.70 | 1.32 | -0.38 | -22.2 |
| Australia | 0.59 | 0.73 | 0.83 | 0.78 | 0.82 | 1.06 | 0.93 | 1.11 | 0.94 | 1.05 | 0.12 | 12.2 |
| Austria | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 3.18 | 2.67 | 2.92 | 2.44 | 2.96 | 0.52 | 21.6 |
| Brazil | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.08 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| Bulgaria | 2.02 | 1.73 | 1.83 | 1.37 | 1.92 | 1.54 | 1.39 | 1.86 | 1.57 | 1.64 | 0.07 | 4.2 |
| Burma | 0.64 | 0.81 | 0.88 | 0.93 | 1.02 | 0.85 | 0.71 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.63 | -0.03 | -5.1 |
| Canada | 1.22 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.16 | 1.39 | 1.53 | 1.12 | 1.26 | 1.69 | 1.59 | -0.10 | -5.9 |
| Chile | 1.67 | 1.40 | 1.50 | 1.83 | 1.79 | 2.13 | 2.13 | 2.06 | 2.29 | 2.25 | -0.04 | -1.6 |
| China | 1.58 | 1.83 | 1.68 | 1.18 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.42 | 1.49 | 1.88 | 1.47 | -0.41 | -21.9 |
| Colombia | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.67 | 2.00 | 1.33 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 0.50 | 50.0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1.64 | 1.86 | 1.59 | 1.83 | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.07 | 2.26 | 2.32 | 2.32 | 0.00 | -0.1 |
| Egypt | 2.17 | 2.00 | 1.86 | 2.14 | 2.14 | 1.75 | 1.80 | 1.91 | 2.28 | 2.00 | -0.28 | -12.2 |
| Ethiopia | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| France | 2.30 | 1.99 | 2.01 | 2.50 | 2.24 | 2.60 | 2.46 | 2.34 | 2.12 | 2.47 | 0.35 | 16.6 |
| Germany | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.20 | 3.06 | 2.05 | -1.01 | -33.1 |
| Greece | 2.00 | 2.22 | 1.60 | 2.04 | 2.08 | 1.61 | 1.79 | 2.04 | 1.61 | 2.40 | 0.79 | 49.0 |
| Hungary | 1.96 | 2.07 | 1.89 | 1.96 | 2.19 | 2.09 | 1.95 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 2.00 | 0.05 | 2.8 |
| India | 0.50 | 0.43 | 0.53 | 0.37 | 0.44 | 0.39 | 0.34 | 0.53 | 0.54 | 0.56 | 0.02 | 2.8 |
| Iran | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| Iraq | 0.67 | 0.83 | 0.77 | 0.92 | 0.82 | 0.83 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| Israel | 1.00 | 0.83 | 2.00 | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 1.89 | 3.00 | 1.21 | -1.79 | -59.5 |
| Italy | 1.78 | 1.82 | 1.76 | 1.72 | 2.45 | 2.25 | 2.21 | 2.54 | 2.33 | 2.38 | 0.05 | 2.4 |
| Kenya | 1.21 | 1.07 | 1.29 | 1.27 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.33 | 0.08 | 6.6 |
| Mexico | 0.65 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.18 | 1.00 | 0.83 | 0.63 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| Morocco | 0.63 | 0.80 | 0.66 | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.78 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 0.75 | -0.25 | -24.8 |
| Mozambique | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.50 | -0.07 | -12.4 |
| Pakistan | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.90 | 0.82 | 0.71 | 1.00 | 1.17 | 0.96 | 1.17 | 1.03 | -0.15 | -12.4 |
| Paraguay | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 1.14 | 1.29 | 1.17 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| Portugal | 0.65 | 1.12 | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 0.77 | 0.68 | 0.90 | 0.72 | -0.18 | -19.7 |
| Romania | 1.71 | 1.43 | 1.77 | 1.52 | 2.14 | 1.43 | 1.31 | 1.51 | 1.41 | 1.34 | -0.07 | -5.0 |
| Rep. of South Africa | 0.62 | 0.56 | 0.76 | 0.84 | 1.06 | 1.17 | 1.04 | 1.21 | 1.02 | 0.39 | -0.63 | -61.9 |
| Spain | 0.86 | 0.79 | 1.09 | 0.82 | 0.86 | 1.01 | 1.22 | 0.95 | 1.10 | 0.82 | -0.28 | -25.8 |
| Syria | 1.50 | 2.00 | 0.86 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.79 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| Tanzania | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.40 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| Turkey | 1.13 | 1.25 | 1.26 | 1.09 | 1.36 | 1.16 | 1.57 | 1.50 | 1.23 | 1.18 | -0.05 | -3.8 |
| Uganda | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.20 | 50.0 |
| Former USSR | 1.26 | 1.19 | 1.16 | 1.30 | 1.37 | 1.46 | 1.45 | 1.59 | 1.41 | 1.25 | -0.15 | -10.9 |
| United States | 1.27 | 1.17 | 1.14 | 1.24 | 1.54 | 1.65 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.38 | 1.51 | 0.14 | 9.9 |
| Uruguay | 0.68 | 0.42 | 0.80 | 1.07 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.84 | 0.60 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.01 | 0.6 |
| Venezuela | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.73 | 0.76 | 0.78 | 0.91 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| Yugoslavia | 1.46 | 1.83 | 1.90 | 2.08 | 2.38 | 1.94 | 1.96 | 2.06 | 1.97 | 2.00 | 0.03 | 1.4 |
| Zambia | 0.67 | 0.74 | 0.67 | 0.50 | 0.63 | 0.57 | 0.48 | 0.82 | 0.56 | 0.45 | -0.11 | -19.1 |
| Zimbabwe | 0.31 | 0.42 | 0.51 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.52 | 0.45 | 0.18 | -0.27 | -59.3 |

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TABLE 20

World Sunflowerseed Production

(1,000 metric tons)

| | 82/83 | 83/84 | 84/85 | 85/86 | 86/87 | 87/88 | 88/89 | 89/90 | Prel. 90/91 | Est. 91/92 | 91/92 Change | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Amount | Percent |
| <i>World Total</i> | 16,687 | 15,510 | 17,986 | 19,560 | 19,252 | 20,914 | 20,365 | 21,891 | 22,580 | 20,667 | -2,129 | -9.4 |
| Former USSR | 5,341 | 5,063 | 4,527 | 5,260 | 5,258 | 6,075 | 6,200 | 7,070 | 6,559 | 5,640 | -919 | -14.0 |
| EC-12 | 1,512 | 1,757 | 2,299 | 2,821 | 3,278 | 4,161 | 3,986 | 3,540 | 4,247 | 3,948 | -299 | -7.0 |
| France | 650 | 828 | 958 | 1,477 | 1,902 | 2,508 | 2,335 | 2,125 | 2,415 | 2,540 | 125 | 5.2 |
| Spain | 750 | 750 | 1,100 | 990 | 920 | 1,006 | 1,123 | 929 | 1,300 | 900 | -400 | -30.8 |
| Italy | 91 | 131 | 146 | 162 | 255 | 450 | 365 | 340 | 403 | 348 | -55 | -13.6 |
| Germany | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 30 | 48 | 55 | 90 | 35 | 63.6 |
| Greece | 8 | 20 | 67 | 163 | 164 | 145 | 75 | 53 | 29 | 36 | 7 | 24.1 |
| Portugal | 13 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 33 | 28 | 58 | 45 | 45 | 34 | -11 | -24.4 |
| Argentina | 2,400 | 2,200 | 3,400 | 4,100 | 2,500 | 2,800 | 3,200 | 3,800 | 3,900 | 3,300 | -600 | -15.4 |
| Eastern Europe | 2,178 | 1,927 | 2,110 | 2,023 | 2,861 | 2,395 | 2,127 | 2,285 | 2,104 | 2,187 | 83 | 3.9 |
| Hungary | 582 | 593 | 600 | 673 | 857 | 787 | 708 | 692 | 673 | 700 | 27 | 4.0 |
| Romania | 847 | 700 | 851 | 710 | 1,004 | 650 | 580 | 656 | 556 | 535 | -21 | -3.8 |
| Bulgaria | 511 | 454 | 462 | 365 | 489 | 410 | 367 | 447 | 374 | 442 | 68 | 18.2 |
| Yugoslavia | 202 | 139 | 154 | 233 | 449 | 486 | 410 | 420 | 422 | 380 | -42 | -10.0 |
| Czechoslovakia | 36 | 41 | 43 | 42 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 70 | 79 | 130 | 51 | 64.6 |
| United States | 2,419 | 1,451 | 1,698 | 1,430 | 1,214 | 1,183 | 813 | 798 | 1,031 | 1,637 | 606 | 58.8 |
| China | 1,286 | 1,340 | 1,704 | 1,732 | 1,544 | 1,241 | 1,180 | 1,064 | 1,339 | 1,100 | -239 | -17.8 |
| India | 230 | 300 | 440 | 280 | 436 | 635 | 370 | 631 | 889 | 1,100 | 211 | 23.7 |
| Turkey | 600 | 685 | 710 | 700 | 940 | 895 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 860 | 650 | -210 | -24.4 |
| Rep. of South Africa | 202 | 180 | 235 | 272 | 404 | 540 | 428 | 626 | 589 | 173 | -416 | -70.6 |
| Canada | 94 | 51 | 96 | 82 | 36 | 52 | 48 | 69 | 110 | 137 | 27 | 24.5 |
| Morocco | 12 | 16 | 19 | 25 | 32 | 47 | 88 | 105 | 160 | 109 | -51 | -31.9 |
| Burma | 70 | 114 | 141 | 216 | 253 | 221 | 129 | 89 | 96 | 106 | 10 | 10.4 |
| Australia | 104 | 170 | 293 | 215 | 145 | 215 | 172 | 73 | 186 | 78 | -108 | -58.1 |
| Austria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 56 | 73 | 56 | 74 | 18 | 32.1 |
| Uruguay | 19 | 26 | 31 | 80 | 33 | 33 | 48 | 29 | 57 | 60 | 3 | 5.3 |
| Egypt | 13 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 18 | 21 | 41 | 60 | 19 | 46.3 |
| Pakistan | 19 | 15 | 18 | 27 | 32 | 43 | 34 | 25 | 55 | 41 | -14 | -25.5 |
| Zimbabwe | 5 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 22 | 47 | 48 | 64 | 68 | 31 | -37 | -54.4 |
| Israel | 9 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 17 | 141.7 |
| Chile | 5 | 7 | 30 | 55 | 34 | 49 | 32 | 33 | 32 | 27 | -5 | -15.6 |
| Tanzania | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 33 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Ethiopia | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Venezuela | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 34 | 90 | 100 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Kenya | 17 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Zambia | 32 | 43 | 42 | 30 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 36 | 25 | 18 | -7 | -28.0 |
| Mozambique | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 15 | -5 | -25.0 |
| Iran | 5 | 5 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Iraq | 6 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Syria | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Mexico | 13 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Brazil | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Paraguay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Colombia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 200.0 |
| Uganda | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 50.0 |

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SAUDI GRAIN PRODUCTION

Agriculture is becoming increasingly important to the Saudi economy. Cereal cultivation currently accounts for 87 percent of the country's arable land. From 1981 to 1991, area planted to grains grew from 0.4 million to 0.9 million hectares. Grain yields increased even more dramatically during the same period, rising from 0.75 tons per hectare to 4.42 tons per hectare. Wheat production alone jumped from 0.2 million tons in 1981 to 4.0 million in 1991. Total grain production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.0 million tons, down 0.5 million from last year due to a decline in wheat production.

WHEAT: Wheat is the largest Saudi crop in terms of cultivated area and production, accounting for 60 percent of all cropland, including area devoted to vegetables and tree crops. Wheat self-sufficiency was achieved in 1984 and production reached a record of 4.0 million tons in 1991/92. However, during the 1992/93 growing season, extremely cold temperatures during February through early March 1992 reduced yield potential and output is currently forecast at 3.5 million tons.

Planting occurs from November through January, with the harvest beginning in April and continuing until June. Wheat is principally produced in four areas: Riyadh, which produces 48 percent; Qaseem, 32 percent; Hail, 11 percent; and, the Northern Region producing 5 percent. Virtually all wheat is irrigated and farmers utilize high levels of fertilizers and pesticides resulting in yields nearly double the U.S. average.

Due to the Kingdom's arid climate, harvested wheat is very hard and dry, resulting in good milling and baking qualities. The Yocoro Rojo variety, a hard red winter wheat, accounts for nearly 99 percent of production. Yocoro Rojo has been cropped consistently for nearly 10 years. Some progressive farmers recently expressed concern about its inability to withstand this year's colder-than-normal temperatures.

BARLEY: The 1992/93 barley crop is estimated at a record 0.4 million tons, marginally above last year's harvest. Since 1985, barley area and production have expanded each year. The steady increase is primarily due to favorable government policies and subsidies. In spite of the increases, barley production only meets a small percentage of domestic demand.

Forty percent of the crop is produced in Riyadh, with 24 percent produced in Hail, 16 percent in the Eastern Region, and 10 percent in the Northern Region. Barley is grown as a winter crop. The Gustoe variety is the most widely grown and is used as an animal feed, both as a whole grain or as a component of compound feed rations.

SUMMER COARSE GRAINS: Sorghum and corn are not significant crops in Saudi Arabia. Production for both crops is expected to remain unchanged from last year's level of 80,000 and 4,000 tons, respectively. Unlike production of the winter grains, summer grain production has declined in recent years.

Sorghum is mainly produced in the southern parts of the country, with production centered in Jizan (75 percent), Mecca (12 percent), and Aseer (10 percent). Most of the crop is rainfed. Sorghum is used for human consumption and, to a lesser extent, for animal feed. Production is handled by the private sector and the Government does not offer any incentives for production.

Corn is produced primarily on small farms in the south. Twenty-three percent of production is from Al-Baha, 22 percent from Riyadh, 20 percent from Jizan, 14 percent from Aseer, and 13 percent from Mecca. Corn is grown for human consumption and used in poultry and dairy compound feed rations. Corn silage is used as a green fodder on dairy farms.

POLICY: Government's role in the agricultural sector is centered around formulating policy, defining objectives, supporting private enterprise, and providing subsidies. In spite of significant increases in grain production, the sector has not kept pace with the country's overall food demand. The Government is responding to the disparity by encouraging diversification and expansion of grain production other than wheat.

Since 1988, the Government has encouraged farmers to plant less wheat and expand barley area. Various steps were instituted to achieve these objectives; however, success has been very limited. Farmers continue to grow wheat because production costs for wheat and barley are nearly the same, but the Government's Guaranteed Purchase Price for wheat is twice that for barley.

BACKGROUND: Saudi Arabia occupies a total land area of 2.2 million square kilometers. Only 1.4 percent of this area is used for crop production, with wheat, barley, date palms, fodder, and vegetables being the major crops. Historically, the Saudi economy has been based on subsistence agriculture, specifically dates and animal production. During the last 20 to 30 years, the wealth generated from oil allowed rapid modernization and industrial development. Since the early seventies, government investment and imported technology have enabled major strides in agricultural production. Agriculture is now a major source of income for over 15 percent of the Saudi labor force. Saudi Arabia, which has a predominantly arid desert climate, is subject to severe extremes of temperature. The soils are mostly aridisols and have a sandy texture, which limits soil fertility. Soil pH is high and phosphorus content low. Producing field crops requires extensive use of inputs and since nearly all crops are irrigated, yields are primarily determined by the level of these inputs.

Rainfall is generally low and occurs between October and April, with most areas receiving between 50 and 100 millimeters. Rainfed agriculture is not feasible except in the southwest where the crops are supplemented with irrigation water supplied from recently built dams. All agricultural production primarily is based on water from wells and non-renewable underground aquifers. The aquifers provide over 80 percent of the agricultural water requirements. Large-scale land holdings are comprised of 50-hectare irrigated fields where central pivot irrigation is common.

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Saudi Grains

| | 1981/82 | 1982/83 | 1983/84 | 1984/85 | 1985/86 | 1986/87 | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 | 1992/93f |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| <i>(1,000 hectares)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AREA HARVESTED | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WHEAT | 60 | 137 | 264 | 470 | 500 | 600 | 630 | 710 | 730 | 710 | 740 | 740 |
| BARLEY | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 40 | 80 | 65 | 75 | 85 | 90 |
| SORGHUM | 350 | 360 | 360 | 360 | 360 | 360 | 45 | 45 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| CORN | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| TOTAL GRAINS | 420 | 507 | 634 | 840 | 870 | 987 | 717 | 837 | 867 | 857 | 898 | 903 |
| <i>(Metric tons per hectare)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YIELD | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WHEAT | 3.12 | 3.01 | 2.69 | 2.98 | 4.09 | 3.81 | 3.81 | 4.51 | 4.40 | 5.07 | 5.41 | 4.73 |
| BARLEY | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.74 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 4.62 | 5.00 | 4.71 | 4.56 |
| SORGHUM | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.29 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.07 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.14 |
| CORN | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.67 | 1.67 | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.33 | 1.33 |
| TOTAL GRAINS | 0.75 | 1.06 | 1.32 | 1.82 | 2.50 | 2.46 | 3.54 | 4.13 | 4.13 | 4.74 | 4.99 | 4.42 |
| <i>(1,000 metric tons)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PRODUCTION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WHEAT | 187 | 412 | 710 | 1,402 | 2,047 | 2,285 | 2,400 | 3,200 | 3,208 | 3,600 | 4,000 | 3,500 |
| BARLEY | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 80 | 200 | 300 | 375 | 400 | 410 |
| SORGHUM | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 105 | 54 | 54 | 75 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| CORN | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| TOTAL GRAINS | 313 | 538 | 837 | 1,529 | 2,174 | 2,432 | 2,536 | 3,456 | 3,585 | 4,058 | 4,484 | 3,994 |

PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Output of tomatoes for processing in 11 major producing countries is estimated at 16.5 million tons in 1992, down 12 percent from 1991. Preliminary information on plantings indicates 1992 harvested area in the 11 countries will be down 10 to 15 percent compared to 1991. The United States is expected to account for most of the area decline. The EC-12 also is expected to show a decline in area. Production of processing tomatoes in the Mediterranean Basin (five EC-12 countries plus Turkey and Israel) is expected to decline about 3 percent in 1992.

In the United States, processing tomato production under contract is forecast at 8.0 million tons, 19 percent below the 1991 level. Contracted area is down 25 percent from 1991, to 110,000 hectares, because processors cut back after last year's record crop. Mexico's processing tomatoes are harvested during the winter months. Production for 1992 is estimated at 317,000 tons, down 21 percent from 1991. Extremely heavy rains in December, January, and February adversely affected tomato crops throughout Mexico, particularly in the state of Sinaloa where the major producing regions are located. In addition, a larger-than-normal amount of substitution occurred between the fresh market and processing sectors due to harvesting problems and wide price differentials.

The 1992 harvest of processing tomatoes for the 5 EC-12 countries is estimated at 6.1 million tons, 6 percent below 1991, due to larger stocks of tomato products and dry weather in Spain and Portugal. EC-12 support prices in ECU terms are unchanged from 1991. The overall EC-12 quota also remains at the 1991 level of 6,561,787 tons, but the quota is being applied at the EC-12 level rather than pro-rated among the individual countries. In the event that the quota is exceeded, the EC-12 will proportionately reduce processor subsidies.

Italian output of processing tomatoes is forecast at 3.4 million tons, the same level as produced in 1991. Similarly, harvested area is expected to remain stable at 82,000 hectares. Given the change in the EC-12 quota system, a production increase in 1992 is possible, according to processors. However, the Government maintains that high stocks and a small reduction in the processing subsidy will keep production stable.

In Greece, early-season forecasts place the 1992 processing tomato crop at 1.1 million tons, 5 percent below 1991. Large carry-over stocks of tomato products and a lack of government encouragement to expand plantings are expected to result in a small reduction in planted area. In past years, the Government has encouraged area expansion to ensure that Greece completely filled its EC-12 quota.

Spain's production of processing tomatoes for 1992 is estimated at 760,000 tons, significantly below the 872,000 tons produced in 1991. In turn, the 1991 harvest was only three-fourths as large as the 1990 crop primarily due to the unfavorable world market situation. This year, as in 1991, excessive stock levels have hurt prospects for profitable production.

Portugal's output of processing tomatoes for 1992 is forecast at 500,000 tons, 29 percent below the reduced 1991 crop. A severe drought throughout much of the country caused a decline in area and is expected to result in reduced yields when the crop is harvested in July and August. Last year's 14-percent decline in output was due to reduced contracting by processors who found it difficult to meet EC-12 and international competition. Losing their market for tomato products in the newly independent states of the former USSR has added to the difficulties Portuguese processors face in export markets.

France's output of processing tomatoes declined 2 percent in 1991 and a similar decline is forecast for 1992. The downturn reflects the continuing difficulties French producers have competing with lower-priced imports.

In Turkey, early-season forecasts indicate 1992 processing tomato production will total 1.5 million tons, 14 percent above the 1991 level. Reduced stocks of tomato products and better wholesale prices at the beginning of the season encouraged growers to boost 1992 production.

Israel's 1992 output of processing tomatoes is estimated at 120,000 tons, 29 percent below 1991. Irrigation water is more plentiful this year, but a reduction in the support price has had a negative effect on plantings for the 1992 season.

Taiwan's 1992 output of processing tomatoes (harvested December 1991 through April 1992) is estimated at 135,000 tons, 11 percent smaller than the 1991 crop. The decline reflects growers' unwillingness to boost production given Taiwan's processors' lack of competitiveness in the Japanese market.

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TABLE 22

PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

| | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | Forecast 1992 |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| NORTHERN HEMISPHERE | | | | |
| United States | 8,604 | 9,394 | 9,864 | 7,966 1/ |
| Canada | 539 | 580 | 420 | 380 |
| Mexico | 317 | 365 | 400 | 317 |
| Total | 9,460 | 10,339 | 10,684 | 8,663 |
| MEDITERRANEAN | | | | |
| European Community | | | | |
| Italy | 3,800 | 3,800 | 3,400 | 3,400 |
| France | 324 | 326 | 320 | 315 |
| Greece | 1,400 2/ | 1,090 3/ | 1,187 4/ | 1,125 |
| Spain | 976 | 1,140 | 872 | 760 |
| Portugal | 617 | 823 | 706 | 500 |
| Total | 7,117 | 7,179 | 6,485 | 6,100 |
| OTHER MEDITERRANEAN | | | | |
| Turkey | 1,700 | 1,450 | 1,320 | 1,500 |
| Israel | 329 | 370 | 168 | 120 |
| Total | 2,029 | 1,820 | 1,488 | 1,620 |
| TOTAL MEDITERRANEAN | 9,146 | 8,999 | 7,973 | 7,720 |
| Taiwan | 220 | 182 | 151 | 135 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 18,826 | 19,520 | 18,808 | 18,518 |

1/ Contract production only.

2/ Includes 8,000 tons withdrawn from the market and approximately 100,000 tons not delivered to processors.

3/ Includes 81,000 tons diverted to the fresh market.

4/ Includes 19,000 tons withdrawn from the market and approximately 40,000 tons diverted to the fresh market.

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Citrus production in selected major producing countries is expected to total 50.7 million tons in 1991/92, up 3 percent from the revised 1990/91 level of 49.4 million tons. Production in the Northern Hemisphere--where the peak of the 1991/92 harvest is over--is estimated at 32.5 million tons, up less than 1 percent from last year, but 2 percent above the December 1991 forecast. The initial forecast for the Southern Hemisphere--where harvesting of the 1991/92 citrus crops has just begun--is 18.2 million tons, up 7 percent from 1990/91.

Orange production in the 19 specified countries is estimated at 35.6 million tons, up 4 percent from 1990/91, but slightly below the 1988/89 record. The increase primarily is due to higher production levels in Brazil and the United States following last season's weather-reduced crops. Tangerine production is forecast at 6.3 million tons, down 2 percent from 1990/91, because of Government-sponsored reductions in Japan and a smaller-than-anticipated crop in Spain. Grapefruit production is forecast at 3.3 million tons, down 3 percent from last season mainly due to smaller crops in Israel and the United States. Lemon production is expected to decline marginally, to 3.4 million tons.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Favorable weather in Argentina and Brazil and an increase in the number of bearing-age trees in Australia are expected to boost 1991/92 citrus production in the Southern Hemisphere (1991/92 refers to the Southern Hemisphere crop harvested in 1992). However, the increase will be dampened somewhat by drought-induced production decreases in South Africa.

BRAZIL: The 1991/92 citrus crop (usually harvested from May through December) is expected to total 14.6 million tons, up 7 percent from 1990/91 due to favorable weather in Sao Paulo following the second orange bloom. However, the harvest is expected to be about 40 days late. Orange production is expected to total 13.2 million tons, up 7 percent from 1990/91 and the second largest crop since the record harvest of 14.2 million tons in 1988/89.

ARGENTINA: Citrus production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 1.7 million tons, up 10 percent from 1990/91. The orange crop is estimated at 750,000 tons, a 17-percent increase from last season. The lemon crop, at 570,000 tons, is unchanged from last year.

SOUTH AFRICA: The 1991/92 citrus crop is forecast at 863,000 tons, down 9,000 tons from 1990/91. Orange production is projected at only 665,000 tons, a 13,000 ton drop from last season, due to anticipated lower yields because of drought.

AUSTRALIA: Due to an increase in the number of bearing trees, citrus production in 1991/92 is forecast at 619,000 tons, up 5 percent from the revised 1990/91 crop of 588,000. Orange production for 1991/92 is expected to increase by 5 percent, to 509,000 tons. Although Valencia oranges still account for 60 percent of production, most new trees coming into production are the navel variety, mainly for export.

URUGUAY: An increase in the number of bearing-age trees is expected to boost Uruguay's citrus production for 1991/92 by 14 percent, to 259,000 tons. Lemon output is expected to return to a more normal level of 52,000 tons.

CHILE: Because of a projected 2,000 ton drop in lemon production, to 70,000, and a potential 1,000 ton reduction in orange output, to 117,000, citrus production in Chile is projected to decline to 187,000 tons in 1991/92. The downturn is due to inclement spring weather during the flowering and early growth stages last September and October.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

UNITED STATES: Citrus production for 1991/92 is estimated at 11.2 million tons, up 9 percent from 1990/91 and 4 percent above the December 1991 forecast. The increase from the December projection is primarily due to higher-than-anticipated production in California. U.S. orange production for 1991/92 is estimated at 8.1 million tons, up 13 percent from 1990/91. Grapefruit production is expected to be slightly below 2.0 million tons, a 3-percent decline from last season. Lemon production is forecast at 676,000 tons, up 3 percent from 1990/91.

MEXICO: Citrus production for 1991/92 is estimated at 3.1 million tons, down 6 percent from last season, but up 50,000 tons from the December estimate due to increased orange production. Dry weather caused excessive flower drop during the orange crop's first bloom period. However, timely late-season rains were responsible for above-normal flowering during the second and third bloom stages. This favorable development was diminished by heavy rains in January and February 1992 which caused above-normal fruit drop.

SPAIN: The 1991/92 citrus crop is estimated at 4.4 million tons, down 8 percent from the revised 1990/91 production level of 4.8 million, but up 1 percent from the December projection. Reportedly, orange and tangerine fruit quality is below average this season due to a high incidence of spotting that developed soon after harvesting. In most producing areas, bloom conditions for the 1992/93 crops were only fair-to-average due to unusually high temperatures.

GREECE: Citrus production for 1991/92 is estimated at 975,000 tons, down 9 percent from 1990/91 due to drought and freeze damage, but up 4 percent from the December 1991 forecast. Orange production is estimated at 770,000 tons, down 6 percent from 1990/91, but up 10 percent from the December estimate. Lemon production is expected to total only 120,000 tons, down 29 percent from last season and 20 percent below the December estimate, primarily because of the drought.

ITALY: The 1991/92 citrus crop is estimated at 3.2 million tons, up 10 percent from the drought-damaged 1990/91 harvest, but nearly unchanged from the December forecast. Orange production is expected to increase to 2.0 million tons in 1991/92, up from 1.8 million last season.

JAPAN: Citrus production for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.1 million tons, down 7 percent from 1990/91 and 3 percent below the December forecast, mainly due to storm damage last September. Because of the storm damage, the 1991/92 tangerine crop--which accounts for 90 percent of Japan's citrus production--reportedly is down 7 percent even though this is an "on year" in the alternate bearing cycle.

MOROCCO: The weather-damaged 1991/92 crop is estimated at 1.1 million tons, down 22 percent from 1990/91. The 1.1 million ton estimate is slightly above the December forecast primarily because of an unexpected increase in tangerine production.

TABLE 23

CITRUS PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons)

| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 1/ |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cuba | | | | | |
| Oranges | 508 | 474 | 604 | 600 | 600 |
| Tangerines | 25 | 26 | 17 | 15 | 15 |
| Grapefruit | 285 | 385 | 264 | 332 | 332 |
| Citrus, other | 80 | 62 | 69 | 66 | 66 |
| Total | 898 | 947 | 954 | 1,013 | 1,013 |
| Cyprus | | | | | |
| Oranges | 138 | 170 | 223 | 174 | 173 |
| Tangerines | 6 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 10 |
| Grapefruit | 96 | 115 | 118 | 118 | 100 |
| Fresh Lemons | 46 | 63 | 66 | 54 | 50 |
| Total | 286 | 359 | 419 | 358 | 333 |
| Egypt | | | | | |
| Oranges | 1,387 | 1,199 | 1,397 | 1,574 | 1,600 |
| Tangerines | 134 | 151 | 170 | 257 | 265 |
| Grapefruit | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lemons | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Citrus, other | 138 | 190 | 240 | 410 | 420 |
| Total | 1,663 | 1,544 | 1,811 | 2,245 | 2,289 |
| Gaza Strip | | | | | |
| Oranges | 83 | 98 | 171 | 116 | 120 |
| Grapefruit | 10 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 12 |
| Lemons | 12 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 105 | 125 | 197 | 137 | 142 |
| Greece | | | | | |
| Oranges | 462 | 770 | 932 | 819 | 770 |
| Tangerines | 49 | 69 | 75 | 74 | 75 |
| Grapefruit | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Lemons | 89 | 170 | 189 | 169 | 120 |
| Citrus, other | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 608 | 1,019 | 1,207 | 1,073 | 975 |
| Israel | | | | | |
| Oranges | 627 | 546 | 877 | 567 | 550 |
| Tangerines | 122 | 90 | 127 | 92 | 97 |
| Grapefruit | 314 | 353 | 373 | 384 | 317 |
| Lemons | 47 | 37 | 40 | 36 | 37 |
| Citrus, Other | 14 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Total | 1,124 | 1,042 | 1,442 | 1,104 | 1,026 |
| Italy | | | | | |
| Oranges | 1,343 | 2,170 | 2,067 | 1,820 | 2,000 |
| Tangerines | 333 | 411 | 476 | 445 | 500 |
| Grapefruit | 3 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| Lemons | 592 | 708 | 667 | 620 | 680 |
| Citrus, other | 42 | 18 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| Total | 2,313 | 3,314 | 3,256 | 2,931 | 3,229 |
| Japan | | | | | |
| Oranges | 67 | 58 | 54 | 50 | 38 |
| Tangerines | 2,941 | 2,387 | 2,375 | 1,993 | 1,860 |
| Lemons | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Citrus, other | 288 | 227 | 201 | 170 | 155 |
| Total | 3,298 | 2,674 | 2,632 | 2,215 | 2,055 |

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

JUNE 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 23 (Continued)

CITRUS PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric tons)

| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 1/ |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Mexico | | | | | |
| Oranges | 1,900 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 2,300 | 2,100 |
| Tangerines | 151 | 157 | 169 | 170 | 165 |
| Grapefruit | 105 | 75 | 95 | 100 | 110 |
| Lemons | 9 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Citrus, other | 672 | 680 | 680 | 700 | 714 |
| Total | 2,837 | 2,921 | 2,851 | 3,275 | 3,094 |
| Morocco | | | | | |
| Oranges | 891 | 994 | 775 | 1,103 | 790 |
| Tangerines | 303 | 420 | 223 | 311 | 294 |
| Grapefruit | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Lemons | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Citrus, other | 16 | 12 | 28 | 30 | 30 |
| Total | 1,234 | 1,451 | 1,050 | 1,468 | 1,138 |
| Spain | | | | | |
| Oranges | 2,442 | 2,216 | 2,400 | 2,590 | 2,490 |
| Tangerines | 1,307 | 1,260 | 1,084 | 1,575 | 1,400 |
| Grapefruit | 18 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 21 |
| Lemons | 760 | 733 | 660 | 630 | 510 |
| Citrus, other | 16 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| Total | 4,543 | 4,246 | 4,179 | 4,827 | 4,434 |
| Turkey | | | | | |
| Oranges | 700 | 740 | 740 | 735 | 850 |
| Tangerines | 280 | 310 | 336 | 345 | 320 |
| Grapefruit | 27 | 30 | 28 | 37 | 40 |
| Lemons | 220 | 300 | 335 | 360 | 400 |
| Citrus, other | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 1,232 | 1,385 | 1,443 | 1,481 | 1,614 |
| United States | | | | | |
| Oranges | 7,903 | 8,272 | 7,083 | 7,218 | 8,135 |
| Tangerines | 369 | 372 | 269 | 257 | 308 |
| Grapefruit | 2,541 | 2,580 | 1,795 | 2,046 | 1,985 |
| Lemons | 712 | 689 | 640 | 655 | 676 |
| Citrus, other | 52 | 50 | 65 | 58 | 58 |
| Total | 11,577 | 11,963 | 9,852 | 10,234 | 11,162 |
| TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE | | | | | |
| Oranges | 18,451 | 19,707 | 19,223 | 19,666 | 20,216 |
| Tangerines | 6,020 | 5,664 | 5,333 | 5,546 | 5,309 |
| Grapefruit | 3,410 | 3,593 | 2,729 | 3,068 | 2,938 |
| Lemons | 2,511 | 2,747 | 2,641 | 2,563 | 2,512 |
| Citrus, other | 1,326 | 1,279 | 1,367 | 1,518 | 1,529 |
| Total | 31,718 | 32,990 | 31,293 | 32,361 | 32,504 |
| SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE | | | | | |
| Argentina | | | | | |
| Oranges | 650 | 620 | 750 | 640 | 750 |
| Tangerines | 283 | 290 | 250 | 200 | 230 |
| Grapefruit | 176 | 155 | 190 | 160 | 170 |
| Lemons | 517 | 350 | 400 | 570 | 570 |
| Total | 1,626 | 1,415 | 1,590 | 1,570 | 1,720 |
| Australia 2/ | | | | | |
| Oranges | 394 | 544 | 458 | 483 | 509 |
| Tangerines | 39 | 40 | 43 | 46 | 51 |
| Grapefruit | 30 | 33 | 26 | 24 | 24 |
| Lemons | 35 | 32 | 36 | 35 | 35 |
| Total | 498 | 649 | 563 | 588 | 619 |

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 23 (Continued)

CITRUS PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons)

| | 1987/88 | 1988/89 | 1989/90 | 1990/91 | 1991/92 1/ |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Brazil | | | | | |
| Oranges | 10,400 | 14,150 | 12,036 | 12,360 | 13,180 |
| Tangerines 3/ | 453 | 570 | 592 | 570 | 605 |
| Grapefruit | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Lemons 3/ | 50 | 54 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| Citrus, other 3/ | 512 | 571 | 592 | 590 | 695 |
| Total | 11,439 | 15,370 | 13,298 | 13,598 | 14,558 |
| Chile 2/ | | | | | |
| Oranges | 120 | 115 | 115 | 118 | 117 |
| Lemons | 80 | 85 | 74 | 72 | 70 |
| Total | 200 | 200 | 189 | 190 | 187 |
| South Africa | | | | | |
| Oranges | 681 | 629 | 697 | 678 | 665 |
| Grapefruit | 134 | 135 | 124 | 132 | 135 |
| Lemons | 65 | 61 | 55 | 62 | 63 |
| Total | 880 | 825 | 876 | 872 | 863 |
| Uruguay 2/ | | | | | |
| Oranges | 68 | 70 | 82 | 122 | 130 |
| Tangerines | 35 | 37 | 49 | 53 | 66 |
| Grapefruit | 8 | 8 | 23 | 10 | 11 |
| Lemons | 54 | 54 | 51 | 42 | 52 |
| Total | 165 | 169 | 205 | 227 | 259 |
| TOTAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE | | | | | |
| Oranges | 12,313 | 16,128 | 14,138 | 14,401 | 15,351 |
| Tangerines | 810 | 937 | 934 | 869 | 952 |
| Grapefruit | 372 | 356 | 388 | 351 | 365 |
| Lemons | 801 | 636 | 669 | 834 | 843 |
| Citrus, other | 512 | 571 | 592 | 590 | 695 |
| Total | 14,808 | 18,628 | 16,721 | 17,045 | 18,206 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | |
| Oranges | 30,764 | 35,835 | 33,361 | 34,067 | 35,567 |
| Tangerines | 6,830 | 6,601 | 6,267 | 6,415 | 6,261 |
| Grapefruit | 3,782 | 3,949 | 3,117 | 3,419 | 3,303 |
| Lemons | 3,312 | 3,383 | 3,310 | 3,397 | 3,355 |
| Citrus, other | 1,838 | 1,850 | 1,959 | 2,108 | 2,224 |
| Total | 46,526 | 51,618 | 48,014 | 49,406 | 50,710 |

1/ Crop year refers to the harvest period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring.

This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons and limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.

2/ Estimates previously reported.

3/ State of Sao Paulo only.

JUNE 1992

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

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